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Next year promises to be a remarkable one for news. There will be national conventions which everything indicates will be more than usually exciting, and an election of vital importance. There are wars and rumors of wars, and international complications almost without number. It is the year in which the Greater Pittsburg is to be inaugurated, and the new era in Pennsylvania politics bids fair to make matters lively from one end of the State to the other. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* will have the most accurate, complete and exclusive reports of these events, and of all others that will transpire. The *Dispatch* is now the only newspaper, not only in America, but in the world, which has a staff correspondent inside of the lines of the revolutionary army in Cuba, insuring prompt and trustworthy information of the great struggle which is attracting so much attention. What other papers get by hearsay and rumors the *Dispatch* receives direct from its own staff on the spot.

But while the news is of the first importance the other features which go to make up the modern newspaper-magazine will receive even more attention that in the past. Nearly all of the really prominent authors of the two hemispheres have been engaged to write for the *Dispatch* during 1896. The list includes A. Conan Doyle, Rudyard Kipling, Sarah Orne Jewett, Harold Frederic, Justin Huntley McCarthy, Bret Harte, Anthony Hope, Mrs. Burton Harrison, John Strange Winter, S. Baring Gould, Frank R. Stockton, S. R. Crockett, and in fact, practically all of the famous authors whose novels and tales delight the reading public.

The ablest scientific and economic writers will vie with the most noted humorists to both instruct and entertain. The department devoted to the fair sex and the household will be placed on an even higher plane, if that be possible, than before.

On January 1 the *Dispatch* will publish its New Year feature, a comprehensive chronological record of the events of 1895. This has been imitated, but never on the scale of the original in the *Dispatch*. It is something which alone is worth a year's subscription as a work of historical reference, in which all subjects, local as well as general, are treated.

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RAPID RAILROADING.

Phenomenal Time Made by the New York Central.

An Interesting Incident of Early Travel Recalled by a Coincidence of Dates—Discoveries of Great Importance.

The phenomenal time record made by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company, on the 11th day of September, 1895, recalls an interesting coincidence of dates of special interest in the city of Albany.

On the 11th day of September, 1609, Henry Hudson, after making several unsuccessful attempts to discover a northeast passage around the continent, under the direction of the Anglo-Dutch East India company, entered the Hudson river, terminating his trip at the head of the navigable waters in the vicinity of Albany, which he named "the New Netherlands."

Hudson did not make the rapid transit of 65 1-3 miles per hour, nor is it possible that his sailing record compared favorably with the speed of the Defender or the Valkyrie, but the result of his discoveries was of vastly more importance, as it indicated the route which was destined to be followed in the march of civilization and the development of this continent, and has done more for the advancement of science and the arts than any section of the earth recorded in history.

It was here that the first meeting of the colonial representatives was held, resulting in the preliminary steps for the establishment of the present republican form of government.

It was here that Clinton and his coadjutors, taking advantage of the natural topographical route provided by nature, inaugurated the canal system, connecting the waters of the Hudson with the lakes, which was the pioneer movement for inland transportation, and was followed by the more rapid railroad system rendered necessary by the demands of commerce. It was here that the first institute for the development of science and the arts and the promotion of agriculture was incorporated by Stephen Van Rensselaer and others, which is still in existence.

It was here that Dr. Nott provided the first plan in the introduction of the grate bar, by which coal could be successfully used as fuel.

It was here that Littlefield brought into use the first self-feeding base-burning stove.

It was here that Squire Whipple first reduced to science the art of bridge building, erecting a trapezoidal truss bridge of iron, and presenting formulas for several structures.

It was here that Prof. Henry and Dr. TenEyck strung miles of wire around the walls of the Albany academy, demonstrating the practical use of electricity as a power and in the transmission of messages, which was immediately applied by Prof. Morse by the use of his alphabet.

And it was here, at the West Albany shops of the railroad company, that William Buchanan, superintendent of motive power, planned and constructed the celebrated engine 999, and others of the same style, which have gained an international reputation, and without which the success attending the phenomenal achievement could not have been accomplished. It is worthy of note that our Dutch ancestors of the Netherlands, to whom we are indebted for so much, have just launched the largest steamship now afloat of the twin screw type. May success attend their enterprise.—Peter Hogan, in Ballston Daily Journal.

COTTON FROM FIR WOOD.

Chemical Process by Which a Strong, Useful Substitute Is Made.

Artificial cotton, says a Paris journal, resembles the natural product in this, that both are formed of cellulose, nearly pure; and, as nature has prepared cotton by means of the elements of the air and soil forming the cellulose in fine fibers by means of secret forces, and offering it in the state of wool to be transformed into what is required of it, so the chemist in his laboratory takes the natural cellulose of the tree and separates it from the substances with which it is combined, transforming it into threads by means of suitable appliances. For this purpose fir wood is employed, this being submitted to a series of mechanical and chemical operations, and the threads are drawn out, afterward being rolled on bobbins; the material when manufactured resembles ordinary cotton, though having a slight defect, which can be easily corrected—that is, it is a little less solid than natural cotton. On the other hand, however, the new substance is worked and woven easily, it can be dyed as readily as natural cotton, and when passed through a weak solution of tannin and certain other reagents, it will take every shade of artificial colors, and can be dressed and printed on just as are the tissues of natural cotton.

THE ELEPHANT KNOWS.

He Displays Remarkable Intelligence in His Native Wilds.

Much interest has been taken lately in performing elephants. It is certainly interesting to see such huge, clumsy animals ride bicycles or play seesaw with apparent enjoyment. In the wild state elephants display remarkable intelligence. Sir Samuel Baker, whose delightful books on Ceylon should be read by every boy who likes tales of adventure, says that in spite of the great weight of the elephant and the fact that they live in countries where human life and the lives of domestic animals are frequently lost in marshes, no elephant was ever found stuck in the mud. Even the youngest know enough to avoid such places. In view of the many stories told in his books of the sagacity of these animals, the following from an old paper does not seem improbable:

A train of artillery going to Seringapatam had to cross the shingly bed of a river. A man who was sitting on a gun carriage fell; in another second the wheel would have passed over his body. An elephant, walking by the side of the carriage, saw the danger, and instantly, without any order from his keeper, lifted the wheel from the ground, leaving the fallen man uninjured.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—In 1835 gold pen manufacturing began in earnest and on a considerable scale in America, being inaugurated in New York by Levi Brown.

—When hat making was introduced into America is not certainly known, but in 1732 the industry had become so extensive that English hat makers complained bitterly that not only could they not sell their hats in America, but that American hats were actually sold in England.

—The enormous extent of the forests, and also of the lumber industries, of the northwest is indicated by the fact that this year Washington will make shipments of lumber aggregating 400,000,000 feet, Oregon 150,000,000 feet and British Columbia 40,000,000 feet. And there is no danger of the supply running short.

—San Jose, one of the principal California fruit-shipping points, sent east in one week 1,146,960 pounds of green fruit, 2,363,835 pounds of sun-cured fruit, 870,950 pounds of canned fruit and 447,000 gallons of wine and brandy. During the same time Fresno shipped east 40 car loads of raisins, making about 550 car loads of this fruit sent eastward this season. San Jose also sent east 53,280 pounds of garden seeds during last week.

—Of the human heart Dr. Ephraim Cutter writes: "I have listened to the heart sounds of one woman and one man, both over 99 years of age, with feelings of awe, and have thought how wonderful it was that these hearts had pulsated so long, propelling blood through vessels which if possible to be ranged in one line would on a very moderate estimate reach twice around the earth, or 48,000 miles, with a leeway for the average red disc of one-forty-eight-thousandth of an inch!"

—The antitoxin discoveries have infused the greatest amount of activity into the labors of the bacteriologists of Europe, and a correspondent of the Sun writes to warn young Americans that, for the present, they had best stay at home, for the eminent men of the old country are too much engrossed with their own "original investigations" to have time for imparting instructions to others. He concludes by saying that "the scientific men of to-day who are making investigations in bacteriology are as feverish as were the prospectors for gold in California half a century ago."

—Ether is preferred as an anæsthetic in northern countries and chloroform in the south, although ether tends to cause secretion in the air passages and bronchial trouble. One cause is undoubtedly the difficulty of keeping ether in hot climates. But Dr. Lander Brunton suggests that the general abstention from meat may be another reason for the successful use of chloroform. He is led to this from the increased number of fatalities under chloroform in Edinburgh since the introduction of American and Australian meats, which has made meat eating more common among all classes in Scotland.

—Dr. Heubner, professor of the diseases of children in the University of Berlin, has published an important report on the results of the serum treatment of diphtheria. The number of deaths this year in Berlin, 434, was 200 less than the average and 100 less than in the most favorable year on record, while the number of cases has increased. The same observation has been made in London and Paris. The treatment unquestionably facilitates the casting off of exudations in the pharynx and influences very favorably the course of the fever. The serum is perfectly innocuous. The probability of the complete success of the treatment is increasing every month.

For the Modish Matron.

A fabric resembling rich ribbed oriental silk recommends itself to the notice of matrons, who, while they have a good dress now and then, consider that it is wiser to have a handsome one which will not easily show wear. For that object nothing can surpass it, as it will stand legitimate wear for a long time, and a youthful variety of this is made with spots and wavy stripes of color in rose, green, blue, plum and old gold. The crepe mohair, shot with black, is appropriate for making sleeves and vests when satin or silk are not desirable, the elasticity of the stuff making the sleeves set out just where they ought. Tweeds and cheviots, which, when tailor made, have so long been a part of every lady's trousseau, are now likely to be relegated to the cyclist and sportswoman.—St. Louis Republic.

Locomotives Have to Be Trained.

It may not be generally known that locomotives intended for express trains require as much training, in their way, for fast running as do race horses. When an engine intended for express purposes is taken out of the shops to be placed on the line, instead of putting it to the work it is intended for at once, it is run for two or three weeks on some one of the local branches, in order to train it, so to speak, for fast running. By this means all the various bearings and delicate machinery connected with the running gear become settled to their work; for, should anything about the new machine not work harmoniously, there is ample time to adjust the defect. Usually the new engine proves troublesome on account of its propensity to make fast time, and at almost every station the train is found to be a little ahead of schedule time and must wait for from ten seconds to a minute.

CHURCH HISTORY.

THE Franciscans, or Gray Friars, took that name from St. Francis, the founder of the order.

THE Jesuits, or better, "The Society of Jesus," was so called by Ignacius Loyola, who died in 1534.

THE Gallican church was the church of the Gauls, or French. It was founded by Pere Hyacinthe.

THE Muggletonians took their name from Muggleton, a self-styled prophet of the seventeenth century.

THE Jansenists were the followers of Jansenius, the bishop of Ypres, born in 1585; died in 1638.

THE Church of England was so called because its jurisdiction did not extend outside of that kingdom.

THE Nonsectarians are thus denominated because they claim to be unfettered by the bonds of sectarianism.

SMUGGLING THAT PAYS.

How Chinamen and Opium Are Spirited Into This Country.

A Large Number of Persons Actively Engaged in Bringing Goods Over from Canada Without Paying Duties.

Smuggling is an offense of great antiquity and one that many of the revolutionary fathers and early settlers of the country, prior to the historic Boston tea party, were wont to commit as frequently as the opportunity presented itself, and the excessive duties made it profitable. As late as the latter part of the eighteenth century the smuggling of wine, liquor, tobacco and bullion was so generally practiced in Great Britain as to become a kind of "national failing," and the smuggler was often regarded as a popular hero.

The maximum penalty for bringing into the United States dutiable articles, with intent to defraud the revenue, is five thousand dollars fine or two years' imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, and for aiding and abetting the importation of a Chinaman one thousand dollars, or one year's imprisonment. The degree of punishment an offender gets depends upon the circumstances of the case. The smuggler also forfeits his goods.

There is a large body of men systematically engaged in smuggling Chinamen and opium on the Pacific coast and the Canadian frontier. The men who successfully engage in this business must be peculiarly adapted to it. The first qualification is ingenuity enough to invent ways and means; second, dishonesty to the degree of defrauding the government, yet with sufficient integrity and honor to justify the importers in intrusting to their care hundreds and sometimes thousands of dollars' worth of opium. It is a popular fallacy that any man who is dishonest enough and will assume the risk can make money at smuggling. If he has sufficient capital he can buy opium in Canada and possibly get it across the border, but it is practically impossible to sell it without detection. The dealers in the United States will not buy it, nor receive it, from anyone save their trusted agents.

According to statistics there are about one million human beings in the United States, principally Mongolians, addicted to the habit of smoking opium. It is prepared in Hong Kong by a syndicate under the surveillance of the Chinese government. Prepared opium has the appearance of black molasses. It sells in China for about seven dollars per pound, and the duty under the present tariff law is six dollars per pound. Formerly the duty was twelve dollars per pound; it was then that the smuggler reaped a harvest.

The methods of smugglers are too numerous to relate, but suffice it to say that the government has to maintain an army of detectives and spotters to suppress them. The detectives who render the most valuable service are those stationed at the places from whence the goods are imported. They speed the parting guest and give the "tip" to the detectives at the objective point, who welcome the smuggler whenever the opportunity presents itself. Conviction speedily follows, as the United States statutes place the burden of proof on the smuggler to show that the opium was not illegally imported. The Detroit river is one of the most favorable points for smuggling on the frontier, but, thanks to the efficiency of Special Agent Wood, one of the cleverst officials in the service, it is practically broken up. The smuggler usually crosses the river in a row boat and drives by conveyance to some small station near Detroit, where he boards the train for New York or Chicago.

The smuggling of Chinamen is very profitable, but difficult. The Chinaman will gladly pay one hundred dollars to be safely landed. Chinamen were for some time successfully imported by bringing them over in the staterooms of sleeping cars; woman's attire and black faces have been resorted to, but the pigtail usually discloses the Chinaman's identity, and this he will not part with, owing to the superstitious belief in it as a means to get him into a better world.—Detroit Free Press.

ABOUT THE HOME.

A tablespoonful of flour to a tablespoonful of butter is a cooking rule for all sauces.

Fish should never be turned while broiling. Put the inside next the coals or gas jets and let it cook through.

An easy way to prepare croutons or crusts for tomato or bean soup is to butter one or two slices of bread on both sides, cut in small squares and brown in the oven.

For cleaning faucets: Use equal parts of fine sand and salt mixed with vinegar to polish, and when thoroughly dry rub a lemon over it to keep from tarnishing. This will be found an excellent remedy for cleaning all kinds of copper pans, etc., that are used on stoves for cooking purposes.

It is worth while to recall, with the trying winds of autumn upon us, that a baked lemon is an excellent remedy for hoarseness, and one often resorted to by singers and public speakers. The lemon is baked like an apple, and a little of the heated and thickened juice squeezed over lump sugar.

A good way to clean lamp chimneys is to hold the palm of the hand against one end of the chimney and breathe into the other, then wipe it carefully with a dry cloth, which removes all black or other stains. After this a better polish can be given by rubbing it with a cloth moistened with alcohol.

The German Canary Trade.

It is not at all generally known that Germany carries on a very large trade in the rearing and exporting of canaries, and that the largest establishment in the world for the breeding of these creatures is situated within the domains of that empire, away up among the Hartz mountains of Prussia. From this and the few surrounding but smaller nurseries, no fewer than 130,000 birds are dispatched every year to the United States and Canada, while in the same time at least 3,000 go to Britain and about 2,000 go to Russia.

NEARLY SPOILED THE BANQUET

Misfortune to a Printer Caused Confusion at a Dinner Given to Stanley.

Mention of the present visit of Henry M. Stanley to this country brought about the narration of an amusing, though somewhat annoying, incident in connection with the "American dinner" that was given to the explorer in London on his return from the Emin Pasha relief expedition. The incident also serves to show how a very slight accident may precipitate confusion in a dinner party. The American dinner to Stanley was the idea of Henry S. Wellcome, an American business man of London, who was not only a personal friend of Stanley, but a member of the firm of druggists who fitted out the Emin Pasha relief expedition. Through Mr. Wellcome's energy almost every American in London subscribed for tickets to the dinner, and on the night it came off covers for over three hundred people were laid in Evans' assembly-rooms. One table, on a dais, was reserved for Stanley and the more distinguished guests, and there were a dozen other long tables facing this one. Mr. Wellcome attended personally to the arrangement of the seats, and each man who had subscribed to the plate that was to be presented to the guest of the evening was given a place at the end of one of the subsidiary tables, and others were given seats near each other who had expressed preference. Mr. Wellcome gave minute attention to these details, and, the first thing on the morning of the night of the dinner, he took his completed plan of the tables and seats to a printer in order to have the usual diagrams ready for the guidance of the diners in taking their places.

When the hour of 8:30, which had been fixed for dinner, had arrived, the 500 hundred guests were assembled in the reception-room. Stanley was there, and so was Consul General John C. New, who was to preside, and so were some of the most distinguished men in England. But there was no diagrams of the dining-room, and the reception committe were anxiously waiting for Mr. Wellcome to arrive with them. At 8:35 o'clock Mr. Wellcome flew in, in his business clothes, with a smudge of printer's ink on his nose and more on his hands. He agonizingly informed the reception committee that the printers had pied the type or the diagrams of the tables at the last moment, and that they would be compelled to do without them.

It may seem an easy matter for 300 men to find their places at tables, when their names are at their plates, but it brought about so much confusion that everybody was turned from the dining-room back to the reception-room and a brilliant scheme was suggested. There was the original list of the names of the diners, with their respective places, that Mr. Wellcome had rescued from the printer, in the possession of the reception committee. The toastmaster was stationed on a chair at the door of the dining-room and instructed to read the list of names, each man to pass out and take his place at the table when his name was called. The toastmaster was a fine, big Englishman, with a stentorian voice. He did as he was told. "New—Consul General John C.," he shouted, and Mr. New went through the door. "Stanley—Henry M.," bellowed the toastmaster next. There was a roar of laughter and that scheme for seating the guests was dropped. Finally everybody went in again and searched for his place and found it or otherwise, as best he might. Several of the guests designed for the principal table were rescued from inferior positions below, and some ambitious ones were degraded from the table of rank; but the dinner went on merrily and ended similarly, though it began an hour later than the time it had been set for, and all because of the accident to the diagrams.—N. Y. Telegram.

FOR THE SENSE OF SMELL.

Nice, for 200 years, has been famous for its violet extracts and perfumes made from mignonette.

There are several large factories in the United States devoted to the manufacture of rosewater.

Many essential oils used in perfumery are very valuable. Neroli, for instance, is valued at $50 a pound.

Cannes is famous for the various perfumes made from the different flowers of the rose family.

Dr. Johnson was extremely fond of orange peel and used to carry it in his pocket for the sake of its odor.

At a date, certainly not later than B. C. 2000, Egyptians used perfumes in the sacrifices to their gods.

Pomades are made of the best and purest fat of the ox, impregnated with any perfume which may be desirable.

MUSIC AND THE STAGE.

A Malay opera troupe is on its way from Polynesia to London, where it will perform "Rishi Sha Hirzan," described as a national opera.

M. Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, has bought for $5,065 the Stradivarius violin known as Hercules. It is dated 1732, is one of the most perfect of its family, and is beautifully preserved.

Dramatists in France get 12 per cent. of the gross receipts of each play, and are allowed tickets to the value of 100 francs for every performance of such plays as they have written.

Humperdinck keeps on turning out nursery operas. The latest is "The Bronze Horse," just brought out with success at Cassel, the words written by the composer's sister and the plot from "Grimm's Tales."

FROM THE PATENT OFFICES.

In the patent office reports of this country 665 different styles and varieties of pens are described.

It is said that 17,000 patents for the manufacture of ink have been taken out in Great Britain.

Mark Twain has been quite a prolific inventor. In 1871 he took out his first patent for a strap for suspendering trousers. He has also been an assignee of quite a number of patents, some of which are of recent date.

A new gas burner has appeared in Paris. It is formed of platinum wires and fibrous material resembling asbestos. The fibers become incandescent, and give a light of 25 candle power, with a consumption of 2½ cubic feet of gas per hour.

SHE WAS STARTLED.

An Inquisitive Youth Tumbled Over a Partition Upon a Spinster's Bed.

"When Mount Tabor, N. J., was first taken possession of by the Newark conference of the Methodist Episcopal church," said a clergyman of that denomination recently, "we had little money with which to clear up the grounds and erect the first buildings necessary. After putting up a sort of open air pavilion in which the preaching services could be held, we began to cast around for some building where transient guests might be accommodated.

"The structure resulting from this necessity was a long frame building, which was christened the 'Tabor house.' In constructing the house on as economical a basis as possible, the partitions were not run all the way up to the rafters and the room was not ceiled.

"I shall never forget," continued the minister, "one of my first nights in this rather crude hotel. After I had retired I was suddenly aroused with a start by the most unearthly shriek.

"'Murder! Thieves! Robbers! Help! Help!' a woman was shouting at the top of her lungs.

"I hustled out into the narrow hall in my night robe and found others in the same attire—both men and women—running around in a distracted way. We all stopped before a door from within which the sounds proceeded.

"'You beast! Help! Help! Murder!' still came the cries.

"There was a sound of scuffling from within and suddenly the door opened and a woman, excited, panting, with wild and disheveled looks, appeared at the door clutching a boy, who was more frightened even than was the woman.

"One glance settled it. The boy was the son of a woman occupying the adjoining room. The little fellow, out of curiosity, had climbed to the top of the partition and, losing his balance, had fallen over into the next room, landing on the bed of a rather elderly spinster.

"The ridiculousness of the whole affair seemed to dawn upon all at the same time, and everyone joined in a good, hearty laugh. The boy was punished and the old maid left the next day."—N. Y. Herald.

GRIZZLY AND SILVER TIP.

Three Types in California of Immense Size and Strength.

The grizzly bears found all through the canyons of the Rocky and Coast mountains and spurs of the Sierra Nevada range seldom descend from lofty altitudes, where they manage year in and year out to eke out a subsistence near the perpetual snow line. An old and experienced hunter has said that "any man's a fool to go in arter bear alone." The bruins of the east and the bruins of the west are almost totally different animals. The Ursa Majors of the Sierras are monstrous in size, endowed with ugly dispositions and prodigious strength, and as for grit, they dispute—and very often successfully, too—the sovereignty of the mountains and forests with the king of American beasts, the mountain lion.

Hunters disagree upon the point of how many different species of the bear tribe we have in the southwest. There are at least three distinct types of the family in California and Lower California—namely, the grizzly, brown and black bear. Besides these there are also gray bears, cinnamon bears and the Sierra grayback. The true gray is seldom, if ever, seen now as far north as the 45th parallel, and as far east as the main divide; the cinnamon is simply a cross between the brown and black bears, and the mighty silver tip is neither more nor less than a mongrel of the brown and grizzly, partaking strongly of the natures of the two, but particularly of the latter. All the members of the species intermarry, and the silver tip is the king of the family.

This big fellow, springing from the grizzly and the brown, combines all the ferocity and tough strength of the former with the agility and stubbornness of the latter, each distinctive trait being more prominent in him and possessed to a greater degree than by the very animals from whom he borrows them. The silver tip is unquestionably the ruler of the family by reason of his greater size and belligerent disposition. Lewis and Clarke, in their narrative of their journey to the Pacific coast nearly a hundred years ago, speak of meeting not only brown and black bears, but also numerous white bears, that made it perilous traveling at times for various members of that bold pioneer party.—N. Y. Times.

Don't Write When Angry.

Never write a letter to a man, woman or child when you are angry with the person in question, or perhaps, I had better qualify my advice by begging you, one and all, never to send an angry letter for 48 hours after you have written it, and then I would suggest reading it carefully, and, as the Irishman said, "burning it before sending it." We have many of us exhausted all our rage in the fire of the letter-writing, and have felt all the delights of a battle won by the prowess of our pens without the hackneyed formality of posting the epistle. Who is there who has not written his anger out in this wholesome way? Do not, I pray, send a cruel letter to anyone you have ever loved. You will but live to regret the act, and possibly with the pallid silence of death between you and the wounded one. If mortals were, in these prosaic days, gifted with invisible powers, I would wish to be that spirit endowed with a force which would arrest every angry word at the tip of each sharp-pointed, heart-breaking pen.—St. Louis Republic.

Points in Good Housekeeping.

A woman who looks well to the ways of her household should know how long, under ordinary circumstances, certain supplies, such as tea, coffee, butter, sugar and coal should last. It is by no means a proof of a niggardly housewife to do so, but it is her duty to herself and family to know what use is made of those articles which she provides. This duty may be done so tactfully that no maid could dream of taking offense, or in a way to [illegible]. When accounts are kept, [illegible] the mistress write[illegible] ing book the exp[illegible] with the date [illegible] is easily man[illegible]

Cambria Freeman
A BLOW AT CARLISLE.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - DECEMBER 20. 1895.

MR. BAILEY, of Texas, proposes to abolish all army, navy and judicial retirement laws.

Two hunters. John and T. B. Harris, killed a black bear near Wilkesbarre, weighing 512 pounds.

SENATOR QUAY says he would not take the Republican nomination for the presidency if tendered to him on a gold plate. He might, however, be induced to take the plate.

THE report of Clerk Kerr, which has been presented to congress, shows that the expenses of the house, exclusive of salaries of members and mileage, from December 8th, 1891, to December 2d, 1895, amounted to $2,895,987.54.

BY a freak of the clock part of the combination lock on the vault of the Safe Deposit & Trust company, Pittsburg, on Thursday night, the vault remained locked all day Friday. There were deposited therein $100,000,000 in money and securities belonging to city banks. Most of those institutions had to borrow money, Friday, with which to do business.

A REPORT to the department of agriculture from its agent in Pittsburg, who has been examining sample specimens of groceries, is severe on French canned peas, which, he says, contain copper oxide, tin and lead. A sample package of cream of tartar was analyzed which showed that it contained no cream of tartar, but was made up of acid calcium phosphite, bicarbonate of soda and corn starch.

ACCORDING to Lord Salisbury's opinion the Monroe doctrine is not international law. It may not be so considered by the diplomats of Europe but they will be given to understand before the Venezuela affair is over that these United States intend to write it on all he statute books published on this side of the Atlantic. They may regard it as law or not in Europe, but over in this hemisphere, ignorance of what they should know will not save their hides.

ALLEN G. THURMAN, the "Old Roman," idol of Ohio Democracy, died at 1:15 P.M. Thursday of last week at his home in Columbus. The death of Mr. Thurman was a painful shock to the general public. The immediate cause of his death was the fall he sustained some weeks ago, and from the effects of which it was thought he had partially recovered; but his apparent improvement was temporary only, and the end had not been unexpected for some time. The "Old Roman" was 82 years old on the 13th of last November and had it not been for his accident a month ago he might have lived a number of years yet, for the feebleness of age had not overcome him.

THE Philadelphia *Press* as well as Chairman Carter, of the Republican national committee, sounds notes of warning that the Republicans are getting entirely too bumptious in their claims. The *Press* sees in recent municipal elections an indication that the people are growing restive under this bumptiousness. It makes this statement: "Three years ago when the Republican landslide began it made its first appearance in the cities. Communities which had been governed by Democratic mayors and councils elected Republican mayors and councils. Indianapolis for instance, gave the first intimation that Indiana would go Republican by choosing a Republican mayor, and Chicago and Milwaukee foreshadowed the great overturns in Illinois and Wisconsin by returning large Republican pluralities in the election of city officials.

"During the past few weeks, however, the drift in cities appears to have been in the opposite direction."

And then it recounts recent Democratic successes in cities of the country, concluding with this warning:

"It will be well if the Republicans take note of these warning signals held out from cities and ask themselves if in the confidence of an assured return to power they have not done something to weaken the trust of the people and ultimately bring upon themselves such an emphatic rebuke as the Democratic party has received."

IN the house at Washington on Wednesday Mr. Hitt (Republican, Illinois,) introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for the payment of the expenses of a commission to examine into the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. Mr. Boutelle, Republican, of Maine, suggested reference to a committee, but made no objection to immediate consideration. After brief, stirring speeches by Mr. Hitt and Mr. Crisp, Democrat, of Georgia, urging united and speedy action as essential to the successful prosecution of the contention by the United States in regard to the boundary dispute, the bill was passed without a dissenting vote.

The only matters that occurred in the senate on Wednesday having any bearing on the question of a possible war with Great Britain were the introduction by Mr. Chandler, Republican, of New Hampshire, and the reference to the committed on military affairs, of a bill appropriating $100,000,000 to strengthen the military armament of the United States; the introduction of a bill by Mr. Hill, Democrat, of New York, to repeal the law that prohibits officers of the late confederate states, who formerly held commissions in the [illegible] miles an[illegible] army or navy, and a resolution offered by Mr. Davis, [illegible]

The Santa F[illegible]

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec[illegible], as to the At-Fe road has been sold [illegible]ost routes by [illegible]0,000,000 to Edward Ryer or upon [illegible]ing the new company. [illegible]aske[illegible] only bid, and the master [illegible] property sold.

NO MESSAGE, says the Pittsburg *Post*, more decided in character [illegible] [illegible] than that President Cleveland sent yesterday has been delivered to congress since the messages antedating and immediately preceding the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. Peaceably if we can—forcibly if we must, is the spirit of the paper. There is not a weak sentence in it. The Monroe doctrine is to be maintained against all comers as essential to our safety as a nation, the integrity of free institutions, and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause of jealous anxiety in the old world, for which Europe has often gone to war "none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and government." The parallel is a striking one.

Applying all this to England's claim to Venezuelan territory, the president comes to England's rejection of arbitration proposed by the United States, and declares such rejection far from satisfactory and deeply disappointing, especially when it comes from one of the great powers of the world, touching its relations to a weak power. The British pretense that an extension of present boundaries, recognized by this government, is not to be considered in the light of conquest is not admitted, but they are held to be practically one and the same thing, and clearly coming within President Monroe's definition of a policy "dangerous to our peace and safety."

In direct response to England's rejection of arbitration the president advises that a commission be constituted by this government "to determine with sufficient certainly for its justification" the true divisional line between Venezula and the British colony of Guiana. The president advises prompt appropriation for such a commission, and when its report is made, he says," It will be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela."

This is the climax and sting of the message. Great Britain refusing to arbitrate, we propose to arbitrate for ourselves, and maintain the award made, no matter where it leads—to peace or to war. That is the plain sense and meaning of the message. If there is to be any backing down it must be by Great Britain. There can be no retreat from the position thus taken by the president, without national dishonor and humiliation.

Time will disclose, but we do not believe in all the land there will be dissent from the declaration of American policy embodied in this message, or the purpose avowed to maintain this policy. The time is here to redeem our 70 years' talk of the Monroe doctrine with positive deeds worthy a great nation, conscious of its rights and of its power to make those rights good.

THERE will be no war, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, with England over the Venezuelan boundary dispute, or at least the ratio of chances is against war. Notwithstanding England has been the most rapacious and perfidious of nations she has been so only in furtherance of self-interest, and self-interest will make her hesitate to war with the most powerful nation on earth for the retention of a small strip of country, the keeping of which will inevitably cause the loss of many times its area in some other part of the world. The beginning of a war with the United States will also be the beginning of the dissolution of the British empire as sure as the sun shines on a cloudless day.

But if England violate all the rules of chance and decide to fight this country has nothing to fear. England has a great navy and a large standing army, it is true. She had these in 1776, when the colonies had almost nothing. She had them in 1812, when the states were still feeble and without the military experience and equipment of England. In both instances, it will be recollected, the aggressor was well trounced. The war, if any, will be a long one. There will be no rush and a crash. England will undoubtedly occupy Venezuela and prevent the landing of United States soldiers with the aid of her powerful fleets. No doubt this will be the program, and England will indeed have the advantage at the outset. But only for a time. We are accustomed to early reverses. We suffered these in the revolution, in 1812, and the North remembers Bull Run. Eventually the way to Venezuela will be made clear. Fighting will not be restricted to Venezuela. We shall quickly get battleships and cruisers ready for sea and the God of battles who has not deserted this country in its struggles for the right in the past will not desert it now.

And if there be war it will not begin for a year or more unless some overt act of the enemy precipitates it. In the meantime we should have every navy yard, every armor plate mill, every ordnance plant and every rifle factory prepare for war. We are in sad need of ships and guns, and should have them quickly. And yet, as has been said, the chances are against war. There will be none if England back down and this she will probably do.

THE Board of Pardons, at Harrisburg on Wednesday evening refused to recommend to the governor the pardon of John Bardsley, the embezzling ex City Treasurer of Philadelphia, who is now serving a fifteen years' sentence in the Eastern penitentiary.

A MEETING of the Democratic national committee has been called by Chairman Harrity, to meet at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington, on January 16th, for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next Democratic national convention.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., Dec, 14, 1895.—Democrats have every reason to be satisfied with the congressional outlook. If the Republicans adopt the policy of introducing fake impeachment resolutions for the purpose of abusing Democratic officials, instead of doing something to relieve the distress which they had so much to say about during the last congressional campaign there will certainly be a reaction in favor of the Democratic party. And that reaction will be equally certain to come if the Republicans do any tariff tinkering along the lines of the McKinley bill.

The Democrats are not responsible for legislation in either house or senate; they occupy a position which will enable them to accentuate Republican mistakes and so profit thereby.

Senator Hill has reintroduced his resolution for a cloture rule in the senate and has announced his intention to make a fight for it, and the large number of new senators—men who are not bound hand and foot by tradition—makes him believe he will succeed.

Senator Gorman didn't let the report that he would not be a candidate for re-election get well started before he called it down. He will be a candidate, and he is confident that he will be able to pull Maryland back into the Democratic lines and be re elected to the senate.

Senator Cameron's announcement that he would retire from public life at the close of his present term was a case of "must." Quay had served notice on him that his place was wanted, Cameron has also stopped putting his good money into that presidential rathole

The stories about the winning and losing of votes between the ballots taken by the Republican national committee to decide upon the city which was to get the convention doubtless make good reading for those who do not know the facts. The only one of those competing that never was in it was San Francisco, notwithstanding its standing second when the convention was knocked down to St. Louis—the orders had been given out by the Platt Quay-Reed combine that the Pacific coast must be jollied by giving San Francisco a large vote, but not large enough to carry the convention there. The convention was sold. There is no doubt about that, and either Chicago, Pittsburg or New York could have secured it by raising the bid of St. Louis. In fact some of the gentlemen representing Chicago were told after the first ballot, in which Chicago only got eight votes, had been taken, that Chicago could have the convention if the price. $100,000, was put up. The Chicago committee after a consultation refused to pay that much, and after three more ballots the convention was given to St. Louis simply because it had paid more for it than any other city would pay. The settling of June 16th as the date for the Republican convention will make the Democratic convention unusually early, if the usual custom of the party in power holding its convention first be followed.

The Democratic steering committee, consisting of Senators Gorman, Cockrell, Harris, Blackburn, Brice, Walthall, Murphy, White, and Jones, of Ark., at a meeting held to discuss senate reorganization, decided that no obstructions should be placed in the way of the Republicans reorganizing the senate as soon as they can produce the votes, but that no move should be made by Democrats to voluntarily surrender what they now have. Reorganization will be easy for the Republicans if they can agree upon a slate for president pro tem. and Chairmen of committees that will command the full Republican votes, as the populists have agreed to absent themselves when the vote is taken. For all practical purposes this will be just the same as their voting with the Republicans, and it will probably be just as beneficial to the populists, and still they can go home and pull the wool over the eyes of their Congressional Record show that they did not vote to help the Republicans reorganize the senate.

The man who is willing to make a monkey of himself can always start a sensation in Congress that will bring a temporary notoriety. The first to do so this session was representative Barrett, of Boston, who offered a resolution impeaching Ambassador Bayard because he had dared to exercise the right of free speech and to criticise the doctrine of protection. Of course Barrett knows as well as everybody else does that his resolution was a new congressman's bid for notoriety pure and simple, and it will never be reported back to the house by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which it was referred. In the short debate which preceded the reference of the resolution, Ex-speaker Crisp showed himself to be in good fighting trim. His taunting the Republicans with being afraid to put a protective tariff bill through the house, notwithstanding their immense majority was a hit, and no Republican dared to reply to it; it was so true it couldn't be replied to. The resolution is buncombe. Mr. Bayard has done nothing but what he had a perfect right to do, if he saw fit. M.

Ossified Man's Body Stolen.

Wichita, Kan., December 15.—A message received here from Douglas states that the body of Pratt, said to be the most completely ossified man in the world, and who died recently, has been stolen from its grave. Some time before Pratt died he was taken before a medical society in New York, where his case was pronounced wonderful. He lived nine years as rigid as the dead, being kept alive by thin soup fed through the set teeth.

The society offered him a pension of $1,000 a year while he lived, and his widow $5,000 at his death, if he would consent to give his body to the society after death, which was refused. The offer so alarmed the family that when Mr. Pratt died the body was buried under a flower bed in front of his father's chamber window as a precaution against thieves. The message says the father was called as a juror to the county seat the other day, and in his absence the grave was robbed.

The Child Wasn't Dead.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., December 17.—A startling circumstance occurred in the family of John Kelly, at Larksville, on Monday. Their 3-year-old son was so ill that all hope was abandoned and the child apparently stopped breathing and was pronounced dead. The body was washed and dressed and laid out to prepare it for burial. Yesterday when the nurse entered the room to look at the "corpse" she was startled to see it move. It was attended to at once and rapidly regained consciousness and today is in a fair way to recovery. It is supposed that the warm bath given revived it. The parents are overjoyed that the symptoms of life manifested themselves in time.

ON Friday morning a car load of cattle consisting of 23 head that had been shipped to Shippensburg were found frozen to death in the open car in which they had been shipped. The cold weather of Thursday night, it is thought caused their death,

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Indiana in Collision.

Liverpool, December 15.—While approaching the landing stage here this evening the British steamer Indiana, Captain Boggs, from Philadelphia, collided with the fruit laden steamer Zamora, which was lying at anchor.

A large hole was made in the port side of the Indiana abaft her bulkhead Her passengers were quickly landed, and she was then towed to the Cheshire side of the river, where she was beached to prevent her sinking.

She sank two or three feet in the half an hour that was occupied by the passengers in landing. There was no panic among the passengers.

An attempt was made to plug the hole in her side, but it failed. The steamer was hastily towed across the river, as she gave every evidence of foundering. In fact, it was thought that she would sink in midstream, and the engines of the tug were worked to their fullest capacity to prevent such a disaster.

The stern if the Zamora was smashed in, and her fore compartment filled with water. Her collision bulkheads were closed, however, and she was never in any danger of sinking.

Husband Dead—Wife Badly Wounded.

Philadelphia, December 13.—Two little girls of the ages of 4 and 6 years were the sole witnesses of a tragedy in the parlor of No. 1227 South Third street to day. They saw the mother of one of them shot in the abdomen by a jealous father, and, after the wounded mother, true to her maternal instinct, had hurried the little ones into the street, they heard the shot which ended the existence of the miserable man. Max and Bertha Goodwich, who had been married six years, parted and the woman with her 4-year-old daughter went to live with Mrs. Murdock, whose 6 year old daughter was the playmate of the Goodwich child. The husband had made frequent visits to the house to try to get his wife to again live with him, as he was compelled to pay her a weekly alimony. She steadily refused and today their quarrelings culminated in the tragedy in the presence of the two children. At the hospital this evening it was stated that Mrs. Goodwich might recover, though her life is clinging to a slender thread. Goodwich shot himself through the brain and died almost instantly.

Edward M'Pherson's Death.

Gettysburg, December 15.—By a dreadful blunder ex congressman Edward McPherson took medicine from the wrong bottle Friday night and died yesterday morning at 6:50 o'clock. After supper last evening he arose from the table, and while talking to members of his family took what he supposed to be his usual medicine. Instead he got a vial of meicine prescribed for another member of the family, the contents benux vomica. Realizing his awful mistake, Mr. McPherson hurried to the office of his physician, where everything possible was done for his relief, but without avail. His death was a shock to this community, where the distinguished politician and journalist resided all his life.

The funeral will occur on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. McPherson was ill for a long time.

A Disaster at Sea.

Philadelphia, December 17.—During a heavy gale last Sunday morning 319 miles off Cape May, N. J., the German ship Athena, Captain Haak, which left New York December 10 for London with a cargo of naptha took fire, and while the crew were being transferred to the British steamship Tafna, from Marbella for this port, the oil exploded, blowing the Athena out of the water. The captain and thirteen of the crew were either killed by the explosion or drowned. The first and second mates and four of the crew had been transferred to the Tafna before the explosion took place. When the Tafna left the place the wreckage frem the ship was drifting south east. The Tafna has not arrived here yet, but it is coming up the river, and the above facts were signalled to shore.

Statehood for Utah.

Washington, December 17.—Governor West, of Utah, yesterday presented to the president Messrs, Latcher and Sherman, the commissioners appointed to deliver to him a certified copy of the constitution adopted by the new state and a statement of the vote by which the constitution was adopted. The constitution was a gold bound volume encased in morocco. The president has submitted the documents to the secretary of state for examination, and if it is found that the proceedings were in accordance with the provisions of the act of congress providing for the admission of the state the president will issue his proclamation declaring Utah to be a member of the family of states. The proclamation will be issued about the first of the new year.

Boys Bitten by Mad Dogs.

Charles L. and Howard Geary, aged fourteen and seven years, respectively, sons of Charles Geary, master of the hounds of the South Media Fox Hunting Club, were the victims Saturday night of the most shocking catastrophe, as a result of which both lads are being treated for hydrophobia at Media, Pa. They went into a kennel where seven mad fox hounds were confined, to feed them, and both were severely bitten—Charles on the arm and Howard on the cheek. One of the dogs died of rabies later in the night, and when the others were killed yesterday a post mortem showed that beyond the least doubt, they had hydrophobia. It is hoped that prompt treatment will prevent any serious results to the boys.

Bloody Race War.

Rockport, Indiana December 14.—A race war that has been going on here for the past month assumed rather serious proportions this evening. A bloody battle took place between John Howk, liveryman; James Fagan, the deputy marshal, and others, colored. Howk and Fagan were seriously injured. Tinsley, the leader, has been arrested and placed in jail, and there are strong threats of mobbing him to night. Great crowds are gathering on the streets, and much excitement prevails. The trouble mainly arises over an abuse of the liquor law; and partly through politics.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The Ohio legislature at the coming session will struggle with local option in selling liquor.

—A strike of 10,000 tailors is impending in New York over contractors failing to keep their promises.

—Fifteen Americans have been sent to a Russian prison for life for fishing in forbidden Siberian waters.

—Miss Helen Culver, of Chicago, has given $1,000,000 to the Chicago University to advance the study of biology.

—Over 15,000 barrels of American apples were sold Saturday in Liverpool and 12,000 in London, all at good prices.

—Two portions of a freight train that had parted, collided near York, killing Brakeman Blizzard, of Maysville.

—In a hand-to-hand fight between 70 Spaniards and 100 Cuban insurgents 31 of the former and 65 of the latter were killed.

—The stock building of H. A. Weldy & Co.'s powder works, near Tamaqua, Pa., blew up. The building is in ruins. Loss, $1,000.

—Eleven years after his escape from a Georgia penitentiary George Kirke, a murderer, was found serving a sentence in a Brooklyn prison.

—A jury at Reading convicted Allen Faust, John Schover and James Bosher for attacking a young married man whom they went to serenade.

—Five years after a fall through a skylight, Daniel McCarthy, of Now York, was operated upon and a three-inch piece of glass taken out of his arm.

—There have been exciting debates in the German reichstag over socialism. Herr Bebel, a leading Socialist, made a fierce attack on the government.

—Samuel Gompers was elected president of the Federation of Labor by 18 votes over John McBride. The federation expressed decided disapproval of socialism.

—In the United States court at Omaha an agent Adams Express company was found guilty of selling liquor without a license in sending in orders and delivering goods.

—Because Pearl Daum, aged eighteen, of Evansville, Ind., would not go to the alter during a revival with George Rubright, a weak-minded youth, the latter stabbed her fatally.

—At Chattanooga, Tenn., Chief Justice David Snodgrass, of Tennessee, on Monday shot Col John R. Beasley, twice, one shot producing a flesh wound in the arm. The cause was a newspaper article.

—Several cars of an Erie passenger train jumped the track on Monday at Port Jervis, N. Y., and rolled down an embankment. The only passenger badly injured was Charles O. Kelim, manager of the "Gans Gene" theatrical company.

—There are at present two Chinese girls who are studying medicine at the University of Michigan. One of them, Miss Shie, has been elected secretary of the senior class. The ultimate object of these women is to return to China as Christian medical missionaires.

—A caravan has arrived at the East African coast conveying many thousands of pounds worth of ivory belonging to the late Mr. Stokes. The Congo correspondent of a Brussels paper regards the event as proof of the honorable conduct of the Free State's agents.

—John Hugo, aged 74 years, a veteran baggageman on the Pennsylvania railroad was run down and instantly killed by the Western express on Wednesday morning at Wilmerding, while crossing the track. He had been in the continuous service of the Pennsylvania railroad for forty years.

—In a "competitive hunt" between two bands of farmers, some fifty on a side, near East Atchison, Kan., a few days ago, ninety-six rabbits were killed by one side and seventy-six by the other. In these competitions a bet is posted on the result, and the winning side takes all the game as well as all the money stakes.

—The building occupied by Postmaster George N. Newell, of Castenea, Clinton county, was destroyed by fire. The first intimation the inmates had that the building was burning was their being awakened by the barking of a dog. They were compelled to flee to a place of safety, clad only in their night clothes. The loss is $2,500.

—The fox's reputation for smartness was well sustained by a member of the tribe near Falmouth, Me., the other day. A couple of hounds and a hunter were after it, and the fox led the hounds to a frozen pond, and out on ice so thin that it just supported the fox, which escaped, while the hounds went through and were drowned.

—A few days ago while the canal at McVeytown was full of children skating George Benny attempted to kill a muskrat by firing the contents of his shotgun at it. Of course the rat was missed, but the shot entered the body of a young son of Joseph Hart, who was crossing the ice. Painful but not serious wounds were inflicted.

—John Robinson shot three bullets into his wife, May Robinson, at Philadelphia on Monday morning, and then killed himself with a shotgun through the heart. They had been separated for some time, and Robinson had attempted in vain to bring about a reconciliation. He was 30 years old and the wife was 28. She is in a hospital and will probably die.

—From the Lick observatory, California, comes the news that the Perrin comet is growing much brighter and is now visible to the unaided eye. It is described as a hazy affair about the fourth magnitude, rising about 5:25 A. M., a little south of east. It rises later each day. On December 17 it attained its maximum brightness. A photograph of it shows that the comet has one long, much curved tail and several short ones.

—A largely attended meeting of the flour millers of Blair county, with representatives from Huntingdon and Bedford counties, was held at the American House, Hollidaysburg, on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of making a united and well organized defense against what they claim in an unjust claim of $100 made against each miller by Keiper Bros., of Lancaster, who are the supposed owners of the Brua patent for the gradual reduction process of making flour.

A Welcome Usher of '96.

The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a Fresh Almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alternative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed by The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, 10 hands are employed in the mechanical department alone. Eleven months are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free, of druggists and country dealers everywhere, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland, Swedish and Bohemian.

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Christmas Presents
For Your Friends.

Everyone has friends to provide Christmas Gifts and it is of these that they must think first, so that the remembrance will be on hand for Christmas morning.

What Would be More Acceptable than

Handkerchiefs.

Plain, all linen, hemstitched handkerchiefs, 15c., 20c., 25c. to 50c. each. Hand embroidered Japanese silk handkerchiefs, 25 and 50c. Men's Irish Linen Finish handkerchiefs, 5 and 10c. Men's Initial Linen Handkerchiefs, 18 and 25c. Men's Initial Silk handkerchiefs, 50c. Exquisite Silk handkerchiefs, with fancy border, a neat and tasty gift, 50c. Children's fancy border handkerchiefs, 2 1-2c. each or 25c. a dozen.

White Shirts.

We have just received a large and well-selected line of White Shirts ranging in prices from 50c. to $1.25. We want to call special attention to our line of fancy colored bosom Shirts, with cuffs and collars attached, from 50c. to $1.25.

Mufflers.

White Silk Mufflers, 50c., 65c, 90c. and $1.00. Navy Blue, Dots and Stripes, 50c. each. Fancy color silk Mufflers, 60c. to $1.00.

Neckwear.

We have a large assortment of Neckwear in Tecs, Four-in-hands, Club House Tie in all the different patterns, Bows and Windsors.

Sweaters.

The largest line in Ebensburg from 25 cents up. Come in and examine our $1.50 Sweater, guaranteed all wool and fast color.

Hats and Caps.

For men and young men. Derby Hats. very latest styles, such as Dunlap, Youman and other leading styles at $1 25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50 and $2.75.

Overshoes.

Ladies' Overshoes, 35c. Men's Overshoes, 50c. Ladies' Razor Toe, 45c. Men's Self-acting, 65c Boys' Overshoes, from 1 to 5, 50c. Boys' Artecs, $1.15

J. B. WILBER.

NEW TIN SHOP IN EBENSBURG.
Spouting, Roofing and Repairing done PROMPTLY.

Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces, Agricultural Implements.

H. A. SHOEMAKER.

OILS! OILS!

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.,

PITTSBURG DEPT.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

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NEW LINE OF

FALL GOODS

NOW ON SALE AT

BRADLEYS' CASH STORE,

GALLITZIN, PENNA.

New Dress Goods. New Linings and New Trimmings. Full line of Prints, Muslins and Novelty Goods of all descriptions. Plenty of

Fall Underwear

for Ladies, Men and Children, commencing in price from 17c. for Heavy Weight Ladies' Vest Men's Shirts and Drawers from 25c. up to Finest Made.

New Patterns in Blankets

from 75c. up to $3.50 for all-wool Plaid Blanket.

New Styles in Shoes, Hats—everything—all at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Come in and see our Stock. It is full and Complete.

THOS. BRADLEY'S,

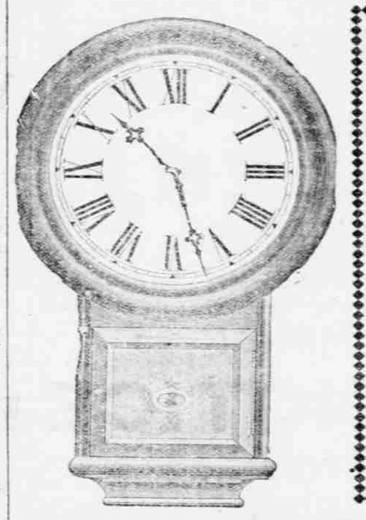
LARGEST DRY GOODS STORE IN TOWN.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
—AND—
OPTICAL GOODS.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

CELEBRATED ROCKFORD WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches

In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY ALWAYS ON HAND.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

All work guaranteed.

CARL RIVINIUS.

Before Deciding

about the new cook stove, see the ...

CINDERELLA STOVES AND RANGES.

Examine them, and convince yourself that when we say they are the best, we only state facts.

Made in all styles and sizes.

Every new feature that is of value to a housekeeper.

Their cleanliness lessens labor. Their economy saves money.

Sold by the following dealers:
EBENSBURG—H. A. Shoemaker. CARROLLTOWN—P. J. Dietrich. HASTINGS—I. E. Bender. SPANGLER—E. M. Binder. PATTON—A. M. Thomas. [feb22.95]

BEHIND THE CURTAINS

We have a full line of **TRUSSES** and **SUPPORTERS** of every description. A rupture is of such vital importance that we keep in stock all sizes and makes of **TRUSSES.**

We solicit correspondence and can fill orders by mail.

DAVISON'S - DRUG - STORE.

DENTISTRY

In all its Latest and Most Improved Methods.

BRIDGE WORK.

Teeth extracted without pain by using Prof. May's F. B. Artificial Teeth without plate just like the natural teeth. I extract teeth, repair them and replace them in their natural position. First-class work done at the most reasonable rates.

All work warranted. Terms Cash. Office on Main Street, two doors north of M. E. Church.

DR. A. LAINO,
GALLITZIN, PA.

Dec. 6, 1895.6m

Carriage and Wagon Shop.

Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West ward of Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage Work on the shortest notice and at reasonable terms. Carriage Trimming, Cushions and Side Curtains furnished to order. Orders taken for Spring Wagons and Buggies.

Special attention given to Repair Work and Painting and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. E. BENDER,
Formerly of Carrolltown.

5.31.95

FAT FOLKS REDUCED PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL FOR PARTICULARS CALL OR ADDRESS WITH 6¢ STAMP O.W.F. SNYDER M.D. 1007 Broadway, S. Y. City.

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AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm; large profits, quick sale. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. [illegible], 849 Broadway, N. Y.

BAYARD'S

PINK - DYSPEPSIA - TABLETS.

A SURE CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

Will immediately Strengthen Stomach and Restore Appetite. For sale by Druggists or sent promptly by mail on receipt of price. 50c. a box.

BAYARD DRUG CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 1.6m.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - DECEMBER 20, 1895.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Mr. J. B. Wilber, the clothing man, has a new "ad" in this issue.

—Mr. James Ryan, of Patton, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Friday.

—Mr. Thomas Miller, of Barr township, visited Ebensburg on Tuesday.

—Mr. Joseph Hogue, of Allegheny township, spent a few hours in town on Tuesday.

—A Mifflintown butcher recently found a large breast pin imbedded in a pig's tongue.

—Mrs. J. A. Shoemaker and daughter, Cecia, of this place, visited Pittburg on Monday.

—Mr. Henry Krumenacher, of Barr township, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Tuesday.

—The coal business is booming down on the Blacklick the only drawback being a scarcity of cars.

—The Clarion county taxpayers will vote for or against a poor house at the February election.

—Mr. M. J. Luther, who has been laid up for a couple of months with typhoid fever, is recovering.

—Mr. Fred D. Barker, son of Hon. A. V. Barker, who is a Princeton college student, is home for the holidays.

—Don't let 1895 pass away without trying to settle your account with the printer and the rest of mankind.

—Don't fail to see the Storm at Sea and St. Peter's Cathedral at the Opera House on Thursday evening, December 26.

—Mrs. Christ Blough, wife of a hotel keeper at Lilly, died at that place on Thursday evening of last week, aged 35 years.

—Next week there will be no FREEMAN issued. In accordance with the usual custom the force will take a holiday rest.

—William Richardson, of Conemaugh, spent a few days in town on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Richardson.

—Alvin Evans, Esq., of Ebensburg, has been announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress in this district.

—Messrs. John Ricketts, and Isaiah Yates, two of Reade township's first class citizens, were visitors to Ebensburg on Saturday.

—The law passed by the last legislature requiring undertakers to take out licenses at a cost of $25, only applies to cities of the first and second class.

—A test hole for mineral is being put down on the farm of Mrs. Lydia Reynolds, in Adams township, by the Henrietta Coal mining company, of Dunlo.

—Donald Shoemaker and Butler Roberts, both students at the University of Pennsylvania, arrived home on Wednesday to spend their Chrismas vacation.

—Mr. Sourgeon Williams on Wednesday moved the first load of his household goods to Wilmore where he has gone into the blacksmithing and livery business.

—The Ebensburg public schools closed down on Monday for two weeks on account of the measles being prevalent in this locality. There are said to be a number of cases of measles in town.

—One day last week the large double barn on the farm of Leslie Hazlett, in Blacklick township, Indiana county, was destroyed by fire, together with much of its contents. Loss, $1,200; fully insured.

—On Saturday while Charles and James Shaffer were hunting rabbits on their father's farm near Jenners, Somerset county, the former accidentally shot the latter, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound.

—Benjamin Davis, of Hollidaysburg, entered suit last week against Dr. Buck, of Altoona. Davis avers that the doctor performed an erroneous operation on him and asks damages to the amount of $50,000.

—A lace curtain accidentally caught fire in the store of Mrs. R. E. George, in Lilly, on Wednesday of last week and for a time a conflagration was threatened. About twenty-five dollars will cover the damage.

—Samuel Kelly and his son, Floy, of West Springs, are credited with having killed the following game this season: Ninety-five rabbits, thirty-nine pheasants, forty-nine red squirrels, one woodcock and one coon.

—Mrs. Annie F. Hess was awarded $5,000 by a jury in the Jefferson court for the killing of her husband, who was a fireman on the P. & N. W. railroad, and who was killed by the negligence of the Company.

—The State Grangers, after a four days' meeting at Williamsport, adjourned on Friday last. Hon. J. J. Thomas, of Cambria county, and J. T. Chandler, of Chester county, were elected members of the executive committee.

—One day last week Miss Tillie Lichty, of Brothersvalley township, Somerset county, had her right hand cut in the gears of a straw cutter and two of the fingers were so badly lacerated as to require amputation.

—A broken wheel on a west-bound freight train caused a wreck at Wilmore about 6:30 on Sunday evening. Six cars were demolished and the westbound track and middle siding blocked for several hours. No one was injured.

—Alexander Kennedy, one of the most highly esteemed and best known residents of Johnstown, died on Monday afternoon of paralysis, aged 69 years. Mr. Kennedy had been a member of the borough and city councils of Johnstown for forty-four years.

—Mr. Valentine Bishop, of Allegheny township, recently slaughtered four very fine hogs which weighed respectively 474, 365, 348 and 336 pounds. Evidently Mr. Bishop's buckwheat griddle will not suffer for want of something to grease it this winter.

—Harry G. Myers, of Ashville, has been appointed, tarough the influence of Congressman J. D. Hicks, a messenger to W. M. McDowell, chief clerk of the national house of representatives. The position will be good for two years and the salary that goes with it is $100 per month.

—Hauling ice on wagons has been one of the industries that has been going on in Ebensburg since Monday. The ice is about 6 to 8 inches in thickness and of fair quality. A number of people having ice houses, however, intend to wait and risk getting a better quality later in the season.

—The Johnstown *Daily Times* is the latest addition to our exchange list. It made its first appearance on Thursday of last week with F. W. Clark as proprietor. It is an eight column folio, with the United Press telegraphic news, neatly printed and selling at one cent per copy. We wish it success.

—The lifeless body of D. W. Shively, a former resident of Coalport, Clearfield county, was found in the lumber yard of the Clearfield Lumber Company at La Jose, on Tuesday morning. The unfortunate man had been crushed to death by the toppling over of a pile of lumber. He leaves a wife and two children.

—On Friday night of last week the residence of T. M. Apple, in Reade township, caught fire from a defective flue and was burned to the ground. Nearly all of the furniture was also burned as the progress of the flames was rapid and but little help at hand to assist in saving it. There was no insurance.

—Burglars blew open the doors of the store of the South Fork Supply Company Friday morning and entering the building secured very little, only a few gloves being among the missing. The postoffice is located in the same building and it is thought their intention was to loot the safe. They were overheard and frightened away.

—Upon the petition of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs, Blair county, Judge Barker, of this place, who presided at the court at Hollidaysburg on Monday, granted a preliminary injunction restraining the city of Altoona from polluting the Juniata river by depositing its sewage in the stream. The judge fixed Friday, December 27, as the day of final hearing.

—Joseph E. McKelvey, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, while shifting cars at Conemaugh on Thursday of last week, fell under the wheels and besides having his left arm ground off, was badly crushed and injured internally. He was taken to the Memorial hospital, where he died the next day. He was 26 years of age and is survived by a wife and a son 16 months old. His home was in Altoona.

—Mr. John Connery an old and respected citizen of Chest Springs, died at his home in that place on Saturday, of cancer of the stomach, aged about 65 years. He is survived by his wife, two sons, Edward and Bird, of Chest Springs, and three daughters, Mrs. John Stonewall, of Pittsburg; Mrs. William Littell, of Chest Springs, and Mrs. John McNeelis of Braddock.

—Carl Rivinius, the jeweler, has a handsome line of holiday goods suitable for Christmas presents which every one intending to make a present will do well to inspect before making their purchases. Besides watches and jewelry of every description he has handsome pieces and sets in bronze, china and aluminum which he will be pleased to show you at any time. Call and see them.

—A fair for the benefit of the Catholic church at St. Augustine, will be held in the hall in that place on Christmas evening and continuing every Saturday and Wednesday evenings until February 17th, 1896. All are cordially invited and the committee in charge will hospitably welcome all who attend and make every effort to render the time spent there pleasant and agreeable.

—On the State agricultural farm this fall there was gathered the largest yield of corn ever heard of in Pennsylvania. From six acres were husked a little over 1,000 bshels of corn, or a little over 175 bushels to the acre. The crop was sown in the spring for ensilage, but it was allowed to mature as an experiment. The ears measured from twelve to sixteen inches and were well filled out.

—The Philadelphia *Record* almanac for 1896 is published and will be distributed to the subscribers of that enterprising paper on Christmas day. The almanac is an epitome of information on racing yatching, election tables, and hundreds of other subjects and is a neat little book that is always handy to have about. It can be had of news dealers or by sending to the *Record* Publishing company, Philadelphia.

—Notwithstanding that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has ordered a large number of freight cars during the present year, the demand has been so great that there has always been a scarcity, and on this account it has been decided to place an order for 2,000 more box cars, which are to be finished as soon as possible. The contract for the new cars has not yet been given, but bids have been solicited.

—On Monday Sheriff Coulter, accompanied by Prothonotary-elect S. W. Davis, Dr. T. M. Richards and Edward Knee, of Ebensburg, and N. B. Bennett, of Spangler, took Frank Daley, Peter Quigley, John Sabol, James Crowther, U. S. Robinson, Fred R. Sauers, John Bergen and John Chaber, who had been convicted of various crimes at our recent term of court and sentenced to the petitentiary, to that institution.

—At the state treasury a summary of the receipts and payments for the fiscal year, ending Noxember 30, has just been completed. The total receipts were $11,746,411.-10 as against $12,322,734.57 last year. The total payments from the general fund were $13,402,962.90, and from the sinking fund $278,738.84, including $238,351.50 interest on the public debt. During the year $3,367.34 was paid on the state debt. There is but $1,000 of the 1879 loan still out.

—The freight traffic on the Pennsylvania railroad at present is remarkably heavy, and it takes hustling to keep the tracks in the yards clear. Yesterday at noon there were 974 cars in the lower yard. From 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. 22 freight trains were sent west over the Pittsburg division. During the same time 19 trains left Harrisburg for Altoona. All the available engines of the railroad company are said to be in service.—*Altoona Gazette of Monday.*

—The new chimes for St. Joseph's German Catholic church, Johnstown, were blessed in the edifice, on Railroad street, at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon by Archabbott Leander, of St. Vincent's monastery, near Latrobe, assisted by others. The names and weights of the bells are: St. Joseph's bell, 2,308 pounds; Ave Maria, 1,302 pounds; St. Aloysius, 908 pounds; St. George, 606 pounds; St. Benedictus, 494 pounds, the latter being cast out of the copper from the bells that were destroyed in the fire.

—The Philadelphia *Record* publishes a map showing the improvements contemplated by the Pennsylvania railroad. Practically a new line is to be built between Lilly and Portage, which will shorten the route over a mile, besides avoiding the sharp curve at Sonman. The line between Conemaugh Furnace and Ninevah will be changed so as to save over half a mile, besides giving an easier curve at Ninevah. The new tunnel at Radebaugh will be 2,100 feet long and will shorten the distance two-tenths of a mile. It will also save 230 degrees of curvature.

—James Hood, a miner residing at Figart, was instantly killed on Tuesday while mining stub coal in Fred Bland's mine, adjoining the Bellwood Coal company's mine No. 4. It seems that the unfortunate man neglected to put in "sprags" to support the superabundant weight. He left two small pillar supports, depending on them for safety, but without an instant's warning the crash came and Mr. Hood was a corpse. Two of his sons were with him. They gave the usual alarm, but when rescue came it was too late. Mr. Hood was dead. He leaves a wife and family.

—Peter J. Berry, formerly of Wilmore, a freight conductor on the P. & L. E. railroad, was caught and squeezed between two cars at Port Perry on Sunday, December 12th, and received injuries which resulted in his death in the West Penn hospital at Pittsburg on Sunday, the 15th, inst. His remains were forwarded to the home of his mother, Mrs. Berry, at Wilmore, on Monday, and on Wednesday were interred in the Catholic cemetery at that place. Mr. Berry was about 35 years of age and besides his mother is survived by one brother, W. C. Berry, of Wilmore, and by one sister—Sister Clare—of the Order of St Joseph, in Ebensburg.

Court Proceedings.

The following cases were disposed of in court last week in addition to those already reported in the FREEMAN:

Commonwealth vs. George Miller, burglary. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. George Eichensehr, perjury. Jury find defendant not guilty and the prosecutor, Benjamin Vanorsdall, pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Bennett, assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty and the prosecutor, Henry Rodgers, pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Berger and James Crowther, burglary. Jury find defendants guilty. Bergen was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, costs and thirty months in the penitentiary. Crowther was sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary.

The criminal list having been finished the following sentences were imposed on criminals who had been tried during the week:

John Chabert, malicious mischief (placing obstruction on railroad track), was sentenced to pay $30 fine, costs of prosecution and serve eighteen months in the penitentiary.

John Bius, larceny, twenty dollars fine, costs and six months in jail.

Patrick O'Connell, larceny, twenty dollars fine and costs; further sentence suspended.

August Mattes, three months in jail.

R. H. Atkinson, embracery, one hundred dollars fine, costs and two months in jail.

Frank Kurtz, of Wilmore, convicted of selling liquor to minors, was put under $500 bail to appear for sentence on the first Monday in January.

The following cases on the civil list were then disposed of:

Mrs. Cecelia Glass vs. John Schwab was about the ownership of a piece of land in Cresson township. Jury find for the plaintiff.

Anton Davis vs. Dr. A. B. Krebs was for damages for the unnecessary amputation of the plaintiff's arm. Jury find for the defendant.

J. S. Lambing vs. F. J. Parrish, executor of David Mills and garnishee of C. A. Mills. Plaintiff's attorney enters a non suit.

Isaac Mahon vs. Philip Jones was a question over an amount due on a transaction for the purchase of a piece of land. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $600. Motion for a new trial.

An Ancient Tree Mark.

W. M. Fraser is in Cambria county helping to make another survey of the coal lands which have been a source of litigation between C. A. Hughes, of this city, and J. C. Martin, of Philadelphia, for a number of years. The case was last before the United States district court in Pittsburg, and when the jurymen found they could not agree upon a verdict they began playing football in the jury room. The judge advised Messrs. Hughes and Martin to compromise their case before the property in dispute was eaten up by litigation, but they propose to have another hitch in courts to determine ownership.

The land in dispute consists of 78 acres of valuable coal land in Portage township.

While engaged a few days ago Mr. Fraser discovered a tree that was marked in 1730. It is thought the mark was made by Indians, as it was not until 1758 that the Indians sold the land to William Penn. Mr. Fraser says it is the oldest mark ever found on any tree in this section of the state. The next oldest thought was made on a tree near Blair Furnace in 1776. During a trial over a disputed land line between James Entriken and Elias Baker in 1848 the stump of the tree was produced in court as evidence.—*Altoona Gazette.*

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, December 19, 1895:

Michael Pierson and Margaret Noble, Dysart.

Harry Ripple and Emma C. Orris, Richland township.

Frank Russell and Mary A. Johnston, Figart.

Edgar F. Deckert and Agnes Williams, Johnstown.

Frank C. Williams, Morrellville, and Orie E. Makin, Johnstown.

Edmund K. Worley and Clara B. Horner, Johnstown.

M. R. Rager, Blairsville, Pa., and Bertha K. Miller, Morrellville.

William R. Bailey and Harriet Carthew, Johnstown.

Edward M. Dill and Annie May Leadbeater, Morrellville.

John G. Thomas and Gertrude Shaffer, Johnstown.

Edward C. Mosholder and Mary A. Rummell, Roxbury.

John F. Dowling and Mary C. McQuirk, Johnstown.

J. C. Harmer and Susannah Davis, South Fork.

A Law Point of General Interest.

Judge Mayer, of Clinton county, has rendered an opinion which is of great importance to suitors, justices of the peace and aldermen, in reference to the fee bill of May 23, 1893, which was supposed to have increased the fees to those officers and constables as well. Since that time the latter-named officers have been charging ten cents per mile circular, for serving a summons, warrant or subpœna. The case before Judge Mayer was one in which a constable traveled thirty-four miles to serve a warrant, and the same distance for its return, and charged $6.80, or at the rate of ten cents per mile, and the same rate for traveling forty miles, circular, in subpœnaing witnesses. This, the judge says, is unlawful, and that ten cents per mile, direct, is all that can be charged, which cuts down the fee just one-half. As some justices and constables in this county have been doing the same thing, it is important that they should know what the law is.

Howorth's Grand Hibernica.

The Scranton *Tribune* of November 26 says: "Howorth's Hibernica Comedy and Specialty Company opened at Davis' theatre yesterday afternoon for a three days' engagement. The program is well arranged and is, on the whole, pleasing. The scenes of the most beautiful spots in Ireland are given in a panoramic order at the rear of the stage. Many of the pictures are given novel effects, such as "Moonlight on Killarney." A neat little comedy sketch called "The Two Dans" intervenes with the panorama. Two men with similar features got mixed up in many ludicrous love situations. There is an abundance of pure comedy in the sketch. Some of the specialties are good, especially that of Messrs. Conroy and Dyer. George Mullen has a string of new jokes which take well, and Frank G. Hyde sings the best typical song heard here in many a day."

At the Opera House, Ebensburg, Thursday evening, December 26.

THE dwelling of John Kelly, who was postmaster at Mitchel's Mills, in Cherryhill township, Indiana county, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening of last week. On the evening mentioned the house was discovered to be on fire near the roof and all efforts to save the roof were unavailing. Most of the household furniture was removed and the postoffice fixtures, letters, papers, etc., were gotten out in fairly good condition. The loss is about $800, on which there is an insurance in Neupher's agency for $400.

School Report.

Report of Fisher school, Allegheny township, for month ending Dec. 9:

Number in attendance—males, 26; females, 15; total, 41. Average attendance—males, 14; females, 10; total, 24. Per cent. of attendance—males, 66; females, 68; total, 67. Perfect in attendance—Edwin Herzog, Frank Sharp, Laura Stevens, Ella Sharp, May Sharp, Rose Herszog.

MINNIE B. CRAVER, teacher.

Real Estate Transfers.

Ruth Condon et al. to Right Rev. Richard Phelan, Cresson; consideration, $50.

A. J. Bard to George Rosemann, Upper Yoder, $600.

Peter Coad to A. W. Lucknardt, Johnstown, $6,000.

Daniel G. Williams et ux. to W. W. Amsbry, Allegheny, $38.

George Nagle et ux. to W. W. Amsbry, Allegheny, $38.

Joseph H. Will et ux. to W. W. Amsbry, Allegheny, $38.

John B. Gray et ux. to Wilbert J. Gray et al., Johnstown, $5.

Gallitzin B. & L. Association to John Gaines, Gallitzin township, $425.

Farmers' Supply Company to George W. Mapledoram, assignee, Johnstown, $1.

W. S. Vaux to Thomas Ager, Carroll, $141.

Dr. Abner Griffith et al. to William W. Paul et al., trustees, Summerhill borough, $200.

J. B. Green, assignee, to William W. Paul et al., trustees, Summerhill borough, $17.

John S. Hogue et ux. to Cambria & Clearfield Railroad Company, Cresson, $150.

Joseph Feoy to George Fisher, Allegheny, $130,

Annie Hamman et vir. to W. W. Amsbry, Allegheny, $536.

J. W. Melhorn et ux. to W. W. Amsbry, $207.

Clara Biller to W. W. Amsbry, Allegheny, $452.

Peter J. Moran et ux. to W. W. Amsbry, Allegheny, $886.

Thomas Will et ux. to W. W. Amsbry, Allegheny, $262.

William Brand, Sr., to Frank Brand et al., Cambria county, $2,500.

Citizens' L. & B. Association to Daniel Hanlan, Gallitzin township, $1,475.

Cambria Iron Company to George G. McGough, East Conemaugh, $350.

Margaret Kelly to George J. Wentroth, East Conemaugh, $6,342.

V. P. Sanker et ux. to Cecelia Breth, Cresson, $225.

Margaret Burket et vir. to E. Belle Ling, Portage borough, $500.

Citizens' Cemetery Association to George Knowlton, Grand View, $52.

D. S. McAnulty et ux. to Henry C. Connor, Barnesboro, $150.

David Lavely et ux. to Joseph Sloan, Johnstown, $1,300.

Rebecca A. Plotner to Elizabeth O'Hara, Wilmore, $500.

Administrator of John H. Long to Harry F. Grove, Jackson, $900.

Mary M. McKee et vir. to White township school district, White, $25.

Cyrus Anstead et ux. to Charles Lohr, Upper Yoder, $2,600.

T. E. Douglass to T. A. Douglass, Susquehanna, $1,000.

D. W. Coulter, trustee, to Daniel J. Davis et al., Cambria, $2,400.

Anna Maria Holtz et al. to Henry Holtz, Susquehanna, $1.

Frank McAnulty et ux. to Daniel Frits, Barnesboro, $285.

A Piano For $40!

Chicago's most prominent music house, Lyon & Healy, have a number of slightly used and second hand pianos, taken in trade, used in concerts and in fact not brand new instruments, which they have determined to sacrifice rather than to make room for. These instruments comprise square pianos at $40, $65, $90, $100 and $125. Upright pianos at $123, $140, $150, $165, $190, $200, $225, $240 and upward. Grand pianos at $300, $250, $300 and upward. Nearly all originally sold for from two to four times their present price. Almost all prominent makes (in squares and uprights) are represented, including among numerous others Chickering, Knabe, Steinway, Weber, Decker, Steck, Fischer, etc. This is an opportunity that will not occur again as Lyon & Healy never had so many pianos of this class before. Order at once. A good plan would be to order a piano, leaving the selection to Lyon & Healy. However, they will send a list and full particulars on application. Any piano not proving satisfactory may be returned at their expense. Address at their new salesrooms, corner Wabash avenue and Adams street, Chicago. Distance is no obstacle in taking advantage of this remarkable chance to obtain a piano, for in proportion to the saving to be made, the freight charges are insignificant. If you do not already know them by reputation, any banker will assure you of Lyon & Healy's entire responsibility and record of over a third of a century for honorable dealing. Write to-day so as to avoid disappointment.

Killed at Gallitzin.

Henry Hensinger, a young man aged 23 years, was struck and instantly killed by Johnstown express shortly after 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, at the west terminus of the Gallitzin tunnel. He was walking along on the eastbound track, and noticing a freight train approaching he stepped over to the westbound track in front of the express train, was struck and hurled about fifteen feet, and was quite dead when picked up.

The remains were conveyed to the Gallitzin morgue and later given in charge of the Cambria county authorities for interment in the Gallitzin cemetery which will be done unless the body is claimed by relatives of the deceased.

Hensinger was a resident of Marshallton, Ia. He was on his way east to visit an uncle in Philadelphia when he met his death.

Married.

SIVITER—ROBERTS—Married at the bride's home in Ebensburg on Thursday, December 19th, 1895, by Rev. R. Sirhowy Jones, Mr. Thomas Siviter, of Pittsburg, and Miss Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Roberts.

We congratulate the young couple on their union of hands and hearts and add our congratulations with those of their friends. Mr. Siviter is a young business man of Pittsburg, a partner in the printing firm of Siviter & Piermont and stands high in the estimation of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. The bride is one of Ebensburg's most accomplished and popular young ladies and carries with her to her new home, which will be in Pittsburg, the good wishes of all who know her. Mr. and Mrs. Siviter left on the afternoon train for a bridal tour of Philadelphia, New York and other cities and on their return will take up their residence in Pittsburg.

Obituary

LEWIS.—Died at her home in Lebanon, Pa., on Saturday, December 14, 1895, Miss Mary Lewis, aged 50 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The deceased was a daughter of Captain Andrew Lewis, a former resident of Ebensburg, and resided here until the removal of the family to Lebanon about 23 years ago. She had only been ill a short time before her death, her illness being brought about by the shock occasioned by the death of her mother. Mrs. Maria Lewis, which occurred on the 20th of October last and which was mentioned in the FREEMAN. Her remains were interred in St. Mary's cemetery, Lebanon, Pa., on Wednesday, December 18th, after a Requium High Mass for the repose of her soul. May she rest in peace.

Ambrose Stole $90,000.

An audit of the city lien dockets, which was finished by Controller Harpham on Monday night shows a shortage of $12,800 in the accounts of William A. Ambrose, the absconding city solicitor. His real estate, which is valued at $50,000, is mortgaged for all its worth. The building and loan associations for which he was solicitor are said to have lost $12,000 by his proceedings. Persons who indorsed his notes and those who placed money in his hands to satisfy judgments or for investment contribute $10,000 more to the total of $90,-000 of which Ambrose is reported to have defrauded the city and his clients.

—A telephone company is about to begin business in Chicago on a rather novel plan. Slot machines will be placed at convenient points, and by depositing a nickel connection can be had with any desirable point. If the service is not secured the machine returns the nickel.

Miscellaneous Notices.

JINGLE! Jingle! Jingle! There are dandy Sleigh Bells for sale at
Nov. 29. GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

CHINESE Lillies, Hyacinths and Tulips, all good Flowering Bulbs, at
Nov. 29. GEO. HUNTEY'S.

DROP in and take a look at those handsome Sleighs for sale at right prices at
Nov. 29 GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

JUST opening out the nicest lot of Christmas Goods and Toys ever seen in Ebensburg at
Nov. 29. GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

I WILL give you the manufacturer's five-year written guarantee with the Lovell Clothes Wringer. For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.
Nov. 29.

MAKE washing day a pleasure to your wife by buying her a Washing Machine. Several kinds for sale at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.
Nov. 29.

HAVE you ever seen those fine Hanging and Banquet Lamps? They would make nice Christmas presents and they are cheap at
Nov 29. GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

IT will cost you nothing to step in and look at those fine Saskatchewan Sleigh Robes. They are superior to the genuine Buffalo Robe. At
Nov. 29. GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

FURS WANTED.
Highest prices paid for all kinds of Furs. Bring them to GEO. L. FREDERICKS,
Nov. 1, 1895. Ebensburg, Pa

WANTED.—A general representative in this county to organize local boards for the Artisans' Savings and Loan Association. Address 91 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. mch22

WANTED—A reliable man to represent a loan institution in Cambria county Money loaned in sums of $100 to $10,000. For particulars apply to W. M. DAVIS, Coalport, Pa. mch29tf.

GO and engage some of those Stair Dust Corners to be put on your Stairs. They save brooms and labor, besides an ornament to your store at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.
Nov. 29.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in December, $1,000.00. THOS. DAVIS,
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary. President.

THERE is no nicer Christmas present you can make to your wife, daughter, sister, mother or lady friend than a RUSSELL CARPET SWEEPER and there is no cheaper place to buy one than at the House-Furnishing Store of
Nov. 29. GEO. HUNTLEY.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE.

Everybody, and especially the oyster-loving people of Ebensburg, are invited to call at Robt. McIlreen's Old Reliable Restaurant, when they want good, fresh Oysters, by the pint, quart or gallon Or you can have them Stewed or Fried, all at the lowest price. Fresh Oysters every day. oct11tf

VISIT THE

Julian Street Restaurant !

Bill of Fare This Week:
Chicken and Oysters in every style.
Ham and Coffee.
Bread and Butter.

Served every day and night until 10 o'clock. Polite waiter. Bring the ladies.
Ice Cream and Oysters by the gallon can be had at any time by notifying us two days in advance JAMES H. GANT.
Nov. 1, 1895.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,

BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.

THE

First National Bank

OF PATTON.

PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa.

Capital, paid up, - - $50,000.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative Banking.

Steamship Tickets for sale by all the leading Lines and Foreign Drafts payable in any of the principal cities of the Old World.

All correspondence will have our personal and prompt attention.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
oct13.95

THE SUN

The first of American Newspapers.
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail.....$6 a year.
Daily and Sunday, by mail.....$8 a year.

The Sunday Sun

Is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price, 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.
Address THE SUN, New York.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Evan R. Bennett, deceased.
The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, to report a distribution of the fund in the hands of D. W. Coulter, trustee in estate of Evan R. Bennett, deceased, as shown by the account of said trustee, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, on SATURDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1895, at 10:30 A. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they see proper, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
M. D. KITTELL,
Ebensburg, Pa., Dec. 13, 1895. Auditor.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an election of Directors of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria County will be held at the office of the Secretary in Ebensburg, Pa., on MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1896, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M.
T. W. DICK,
Dec. 13, 1895. Secretary.

Choice Plants and Cut Flowers

Funeral Designs at Short Notice.

ADOLPH STAHL,
NO. 432 MAIN STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
4.12.95.

SANTA CLAUS

Will Make His Appearance at Our Store on

DECEMBER 10

Where you will find A GRAND DISPLAY of

TOYS, NUTS AND CANDY

To Make the Little Ones Happy.

☞Do your shopping with us, where you will find a great variety in all Departments at Lowest Prices.

Yours, for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,

H. ORTH,

Gallitzin, Pa.

DENTISTRY.

Do you know we are taking out teeth every day without one particle of pain?

Well, we are doing this very thing with "Odontunder," the only local anæsthetic that has stood the test and to-day it is the only one that is used universally by dentists who are up to date in their calling.

The price for "Odontunder" when painless is 50 cents, but if you experience the least pain, we only charge you the usual price, 25 cents.

How about those teeth that need filling? Well, you say they don't ache. That's just the reason why you should have them filled now. After they have ached once you will probably have to have the nerve killed and the tooth treated if you are desirous of saving it. I only charge 50 cents for amalgum fillings and from $1.00 up for gold fillings. These are hard-time prices but they go just the same. Why procrastinate?—that's a big word but it's a good one right here because procrastination means to the patient loss of sleep, neuralgia, ear-ache, tooth-ache and goodness knows what else. We know of a good many young ladies of our acquaintance who would have been married long ago if it hadn't been for those horrid-looking teeth. Remember, to every patient having teeth filled I give a box of Dr. Richards' tooth powder and full instructions for the care of the teeth. On the 13th of each month I will extract teeth free of charge. You say why on the 13th. Well, now, that's my business. All you have to do is to come. Remember I won't take out your good teeth, because I don't believe in it. Then you say suppose the 13th falls on Sunday. Come right along and we will be only too glad to relieve you of the offending member.

T. M. RICHARDS, D. D. S.,
JULIAN STREET.
jul.14

S. L. REED. MATHIOT READE.

REED & READE,

Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.
☞Office on Centre street. [4.28 93

KITTELL & LITTLE,

Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞Office in Opera House. 2.9.94

T. W. DICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
☞Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. ch7-'890

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, - PA
☞Office on Centre street.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
☞Office in Opera House, Center street.

1794. 1895.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that the application of Nicholas J. Boyer for the transfer of the retail license granted to C. Wentroth at Wilmore borough has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for Cambria county and will be acted upon by the said Court on Monday, December 9th, 1895.
J. C. DARBY,
Nov. 22, 1895. Clerk Q. S.

Fall and Winter.

We are now displaying the largest stock of Best-Made Fall and Winter Clothing, Overcoats, and Gents' Furnishings and Shoes in Cambria county.

Our line of Overcoats is immense. We sell well-made and perfect-fitting Clothing as low if not lower than anyone in the State.

We have all sizes to fit the small boy as well as the largest man, no matter whether you are short or tall, lean or fat, we can fit you.

All we ask is for you to examine our goods and learn our prices, and you will be convinced that the best place in Cambria county to buy Clothing is at

C. A. SHARBAUGH'S,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Go to QUINN'S, 134 and 136 Clinton St., Johnstown.

You will find there the Greatest Variety.
Fur Capes Reduced in Price.

JAMES QUINN.

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware. Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

ma92-20ly

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Cresson & Clearfield Coal & Coke Company at the office of the Company at Frugality, Cambria county, Pa., on the TWENTY FIRST (21st) DAY OF DECEMBER, 1895, at 1:30 P. M., for the purpose of determining on the advisability of certain enlargements of the plant and improvements of the Company, and transacting important business. B. O. HAYAN,
Dec 6.51. Secretary.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.
Letters of administration in the estate of P. F. Brown, late of Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MATILDA BROWN,
Administratrix of P. F. Brown, deceased.
Ebensburg, Pa., Nov. 29, 1895.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 17, 1895.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express, week days	6 30 a m
Altoona Accommodation, week days	9 23 a m
Main Line Express, daily	10 59 a m
Altoona Express, daily	1 06 p m
Harrisburg Accommodation, Sundays only	1 07 p m
Mail Express, daily	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 37 a m
Way Passenger, daily	2 36 p m
Mail Train, daily	4 26 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leave Ebensburg as follows: 7.20 and 3.30 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57 a. m. and 4.08 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30 a. m and 5.35 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.05 a. m., and 6.10 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 3.10 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.35 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.55 a. m. and 6.50 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,
General Insurance

ALL PRAISE IT.

The Country Wild Over Cleveland's Message.

PATRIOTS FORGET POLITICS.

Men of All Political Views Congratulate His Stand.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE UPHELD.

The Message Sent to Congress With the Correspondence Concerning England's Dispute With Venezuela—Olney's Vigorous Note Demanding Arbitration. Lord Salisbury's Two Replies Refusing to Arbitrate and Declaring That the Monroe Doctrine Is Not Applicable to the Present Dispute—The Venezuelan Minister Cables the Message to His Government—The President Suggests a United States Commission to Decide Which Country Is Right, So We Will Know Where We Stand.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. — President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question has created a sensation, and is receiving the praise of men of all parties.

In the dignified United States senate it was received with hand-clapping, never before seen in that body, by senators of all parties, Senator Chandler leading the outburst. It was also enthusiastically received in the house. In the pension building the employes gathered and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Into the White House have poured messages from men of all parties, congratulating the president.

The Venezuelan minister has cabled the message to his government. He is enthusiastic in its praise.

The Irish National Alliance of America has sent a manifesto to the president, offering the services of its members in case of war with England.

The newspapers throughout the country, irrespective of party, approve the message.

The English newspapers, in their comments, back up Lord Salisbury's stand.

Interviews with leading men all over the country teem with approval.

Warlike notes are heard from different sections of the country in offers telegraphed to the president of a readiness to fight in case of trouble.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Upholds the Monroe Doctrine and Suggests a Boundary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. — President Cleveland's message, accompanying the correspondence with England on the Venezuelan boundary dispute, says:

"TO THE CONGRESS:

"In my annual message addressed to the congress on the 3rd instant, I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela and recited the substance of a representation made by this government to her Britannic majesty's government suggesting reasons why such dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement and inquiring whether it would be so submitted.

"The answer of the British government, which was then awaited but has since been received with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended.

Lord Salisbury's Criticism.

"Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British prime minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of those communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States, that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable to the state of things in which we live at the present day, and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezula.

"Without attempting extended argument in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the old world, and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government.

Monroe Doctrine Applicable.

"Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to the state of things in which we live, or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy.

"If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be dangerous to our peace and safety, and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

"It is also suggested in the British reply that 'we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute, because it does not embody any principle of international law which is founded on the general consent of nations,' and that 'no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not been accepted by the government of any other country.'

"Practically, the principle for which we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive, relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since in international councils every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim, it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as if it were specifically mentioned, and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law, the question to be determined is whether or not the present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

"The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its full rights and its just claims enforced.

"Jurisdiction as to the Right.

"Turning from these general principles to the contention of Great Britain in respect to the present controversy, we find ourselves confronted with the fact that the territory in dispute belongs to Venezuela, and that Great Britain's claim to it rests upon the actual exercise of power for a period of about two-thirds of the century. The extent of this exercise of power is not definitely stated, but it is notorious that it has been gradually extended since the settlement of the Schomburg line in 1840, and that it has included the establishment of custom houses and the payment of duties imposed by Great Britain upon the people who live within the claimed territory.

"Now, the validity of this claim is denied by Venezuela, and the controversy thus precipitated involves the inquiry whether the title to territory which rests upon the exercise of power for a period of sixty years may be lawfully displaced by the submission of the conflicting claims to arbitration.

"Upon the merits of the controversy thus presented, it does not become us to express an opinion. Great Britain holds that the determination of the extent of her territory and the validity of her claim to it depend upon the principle of international law known as prescription, while Venezuela denies the application of this principle to the present controversy. Whether the principle invoked by Great Britain is applicable to the state of facts shown to exist depends upon the law as to prescription, and it is the law as to prescription which is involved in the controversy.

Jurisdiction Refused.

"Great Britain refuses to submit the question of boundary to arbitration on the ground that there is no matter of difference between her and Venezuela which is proper for arbitration, because, forsooth, her claim is founded upon an absolute right, and therefore cannot be the subject of compromise in any way. Venezuela, on the other hand, refuses to arbitrate because she says her territory cannot be arbitrated away, as it is the property of the republic, held by her in trust for the people.

"Thus it appears that Great Britain and Venezuela have agreed upon a method for the settlement of their controversy, but that they disagree as to the scope of the question which shall be submitted to arbitration. Venezuela insists that the whole controversy shall be submitted, while Great Britain excludes from arbitration the only question in dispute.

"Under these circumstances, I am unable to reach any other conclusion than that the refusal of Great Britain to arbitrate the dispute between her and Venezuela is unjustifiable, and that the resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that a vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

England Refuses to Arbitrate.

"It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British government, upon grounds which, in the circumstances, seem to me to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results.

"The course to be pursued by this government, in view of the present condition, does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements and deal with it accordingly. Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot of course be objected to by the United States.

"Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guana. The inquiry to that end should, of course, be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

Suggests a Commission.

"In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggested that the congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay.

"When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

"In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow.

"I am nevertheless firm in my conviction, that while it is a grevious thing to contemplate, the two great English speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness. "GROVER CLEVELAND."

OLNEY'S VIGOROUS NOTE.

His Demand on England to Arbitrate Written In Strong Terms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Olney's letter addressed to Ambassador Bayard is dated July 20.

The secretary begins by stating that the president has given much anxious thought to the subject and has not reached a conclusion without a lively sense of its great importance as well as of the serious possibility involved in any action now to be taken. He then comments on the long duration of the boundary dispute, the "indefinite" claims of both parties, "the continuous growth of the undefined British claims," the fate of the various attempts at arbitration of the controversy and the part in the matter heretofore taken by the United States. He shows that the British claims since the Schomburg line was run have moved the frontier of British Guiana farther and farther to the westward of the line proposed by Lord Aberdeen in 1844.

The above he reiterates in a summary comprising the whole situation, in which he calls attention to Venezuela's attempt for years to arbitrate and Great Britain's continued refusal, unless Venezuela should first renounce in England's favor a large part of Venezuela's claims. He also says that the disparity in strength of the parties is such that Venezuela can hope to establish her claim only through peaceful methods. He then says that the interference of the United States is either meddling or it is action based on a right and duty, which, if this country has the power sufficient, shall be upheld.

A Nation Can Interfere.

The secretary lays it down as a canon of international law that a nation may justly interpose in a controversy between other nations whenever "what is done or proposed by any other parties primarily concerned is a serious and direct menace to its own integrity, tranquility or welfare." The propriety of the rule when applied in good faith will not be questioned in any quarters, though he says it has been given a wide scope and too often made a cloak for schemes of wanton spoliation and aggrandizement. This leads him up to an elaborate review of the Monroe doctrine, and Secretary Olney, stating that the proposition that America is in no part open to colonization having long been conceded, says that our present concern is with the other practical application of the Monroe doctrine, viz.: That American non-intervention in Europe necessarily implies European non-intervention in American affairs, the disregard of which by any European power is to be deemed an act of unfriendliness toward the United States. On this point the secretary says:

"The precise scope and limitations of this rule cannot bee too clearly appreended. It does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American states. It does not relieve any American state from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them. It does not contemplate any interference in the internal affairs of any American state or in the relations between it and other American states. It does not justify any attempt on our part to change the established form of government of any American state or to prevent the people of such state from altering that form according to their own will and pleasure. The rule in question has but a single purpose and object. It is that no European power or combination of European powers shall forcibly deprive an American state of the rights and power of self-government and of shaping for itself its own political fortunes and destinies."

Congress Must Have Sanctioned It.

The secretary says it is man fest that a rule which has been openly and uniformly acted upon by the executive branch of the government for 70 years must have had the sanction of congress. Nor, he adds, if the practical results of the rule be sought for, is the record either meager or obscure. Its first effect was indeed momentous and far-reaching. It was the component factor in the emancipation of South America and to it the independent states of that region are largely indebted for their very existence. Since then the most striking single achievement to be credited to the rule is the evacuation of Mexico by the French. But we are also indebted to it for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, neutralizing any interoceanic canal across Central America and excluding Great Britain from any dominion there. It has been used in the case of Cuba, as if justifying the position that, while the sovereignty of Spain will be respected, the island will not be permitted to become the possession of any other European power. It has been influential in bringing about the definite relinquishment of any supposed protectorate by Great Britain over the Mosquito coast. President Polk relied upon it, though, perhaps, erroneously, to prevent the tranfer of Yucatan; General Grant, in the same spirit, declared that existing dependencies were no longer a subject of transfer from one European power to another; and another development is found in the objection to arbitration of South American controversies by a European power; and Secretary Bayard resisted the enforcement of the Pelletier claim against Haiti, declaring that "Serious indeed would be the consequences if European hostile foot should, without just cause, trod those states in the new world which have emancipated themselves from European control."

Interest Secured by Blood.

The secretary then says that the people of the United States have a vital interest in the cause of popular self-government, which they have secured at the cost of infinite blood and treasure. It is in that view, more than any other, that they will not tolerate the political control of the American states by the forcible assumption of a European power. The United States is today practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law. All the advantages of this superiority are at once imperilled if the principle be admitted that European powers may convert American states into colonies of their own. The principle could be easily availed of and any power doing so would immediately secure a base of military operations against us, and it is not inconceivable that the struggle now going on for the acquisition of Africa might be transferred to South America. The consequence to the United States would be disastrous. Loss of prestige would be the least of them. We would be compelled to maintain a large army and navy.

Said he: "Our just apprehensions are not to be allayed by suggestions of the good will of European powers towards us, for the people of the United States have learned in the school of experience to what extent the relations of states depend, not upon sentiment or principle, but upon selfish interests. They will not soon forget that in their hour of distress all their anxieties and burdens were aggravated by the possibility of demonstrations against their national life on the part of powers, especially France and Great Britain, with whom they had long maintained the most harmonious relations. How France seized Mexico, and if that country and England could have got a foothold they would likely have dismembered the nation. From that grave peril we were saved in the past, and may be saved again in the future, through the operation of the sure and silent voice of the doctrine proclaimed by President Monroe."

His clear and unmistakable position on the Monroe doctrine laid down, Secretary Olney goes at some length into the Venezuelan dispute, affirming that the British claim in two years apparently was extended some 33,000 square miles so as to command the mouth of the Orinoco and dismissing as valueless the contention that Great Britain's possession of Venzuela gives it any right to be treated as an American state. He shows where Great Britain has arbitrated other boundary disputes, and declares that it, in effect, says to Venezuela you are not strong enough to get anything by force and we won't arbitrate unless you first give up part of the territory. This, he says, amounts to invasion and conquest, and our duty is summed up as follows:

"In these circumstances the duty of the president appears to him unmistakable and imperative. Great Britain's assertion of title to the disputed territory, combined with her refusal to have that title investigated, being a substantial appropriation of the territory to her own use, not to protest and give warning that the transaction will be regarded as injurious to the interests of the people of the United States, as well as oppressive, in itself would be to ignore an established policy with which the honor and welfare of this country are closely identified. While the measures necessary or proper for the vindication of that policy are to be determined by another branch of the government it is clearly for the executive to leave nothing undone which may tend to render such determination unnecessary."

LORD SALISBURY'S NOTES.

Denies Our Right to Apply the Monroe Doctrine In the Present Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Lord Salisbury answers Secretary Olney in two notes, both of date July 26.

The first is devoted entirely to a reply to that portion of the note relating to the Monroe doctrine, which he says the United Stalee has never written about to any goaernment before.

Lord Salisbury says that this doctrine has undergone a "notable development" since its enunciation by President Monroe, which had originally received the entire sympathy of the English government. But the dangers apprehended by President Monroe, Lord Salisbury says, have no relation to the conditions of the present day, when there is no danger of analliance or of attempts at European colonization of America. Great Britain is imposing no "system' upon Venezuela, nor conconcerning herself with Venezuelan political institutions. The dispute over a boundary has nothing to do with any of the questions dealt with by Monroe. The latter did not claim for the United States the "novel prerogative" of settling a frontier difference of this kind, nor did he seek to establish a protectorate over Mexico or the Central American states. So, if the United States will not control the conduct of these communities it cannot undertake to protect them from the consequences attaching to their misconduct. Arbitration is not free from defects, and the claim of a third nation to impose it on two interested nations cannot be reasonably justified and has no foundation in the law of nations.

Lord Salisbury expressly declines to be understood as accepting the Monroe doctrine. International law being founded on the general law of nations, no statesman and no nation, however powerful, can inject a novel principle not acceptable to any other government, and Secretary Olney's principle that "American questions are for American decision" (unsustained by Monroe) cannot be sustained by international law. The United States cannot affirm that it's interests are concerned in American states because they are American, no more than if they were Japan or China. Monroe's language was never admitted to be international law, and the danger of such admission is shown by the "strange developments" which the doctrine has received at Secretary Olney's hands. A fair inference from Mr. Olney's arguments, Lord Salisbury says, is that the Monroe doctrine means that the union between Great Britain and her colonies in America is "inexpedient and unnatural," something disclaimed by Monroe and emphatically denied by her majesty's government and the American people subject to the crown. Concurring in Monroe's view that a disturbance of territorial distribution in the western hemisphere would be inexpedient it does not admit this to be international law and cannot accept the doctrine that the United States is entitled to demand arbitration of territorial disputes between states.

Lord Salisbury's second note, dated also July 26, deals entirely with the boundary dispute on its merits, beginning with a statement that Great Britain does not recognize that any other country has material interest in the controversy, yet makes the statement in this fashion because, owing to the rupture of diplomatic relations, it is not otherwise possible to communicate it to the Venezuelan government. Lord Salisbury asserts that Secretary Olney, acting on an ex-parto presentation of the case by Venezuela, has fallen into much misapprehension. He enters into an elaborate history of the British claim, founded on the Dutch cession, tells how the celebrated Schomburg line was run, of many concessions offered by Great Britain to Venezuela to reach an arrangement, and suggests that the Venezuelan insistence upon the arbitration of the whole territory would be paralleled by a refusal of Great Britain to arbitrate the Alaskan boundary line unless half of Alaska was thrown into arbitration.

THE A. F. OF L. ADJOURNS.

A Resolution Passed That Politics Shall Not Figure In the Order.

NEW YORK, Dec 18.—The Federation of Labor has adjourned sine die. At the closing session a proposition to form a national organization of unskilled labor was adopted by the convention. Delegate O'Sullivan presented the following resolution, which was carried by a vote of 1,460 to 158:

"Resolved, That this convention declares that party politics, whether Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic or any other organization should not have any place in the Federation of Labor."

The question of electing two fraternal delegates to the British trades union congress to be held in London on Sept. 3, 1896, was then taken up. John McBride, the retiring president, was elected one of the delegates by acclamation and Adolph Strausser of the Cigar Makers' union the other.

Can't Check the Rebels.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—The insurgents in spite of the reports of their defeats have crossed the military lines between the city of Santa Clara and Cienfuegos, the headquarters of General Campos, and their advance guards are now in sight of Las Lajas, well to the westward of Santa Clara, showing that the Spaniards have been utterly unable to check their progress since they crossed the frontier of Santa Clara from Puerto Principe at Iguara.

Leagued Against Liquor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Delegates from national, state and territorial societies, leagues and alliances of temperance reform workers were in convention at Calvary Baptist Sunday school house. Members from religious denominations, associations, conferences, synods and from all organizations opposed to the drinking saloon are present.

A Ship Blown Up.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Intelligence has reached here that on Sunday last the German ship Athena, from New York for London with a cargo of naptha, exploded off Cape May. Fourteen lives were lost, including the captain. The first and second mates and four of the crew were rescued by the British ship Tafna and brought to port.

Twenty-Six Miners Rescued.

MASSILLON, O., Dec. 18.—The men employed by the Milliport Coal company have had an unpleasant escape from asphyxiation, due to the freezing over of the air shaft. The air, charged with gas, circulated in the mine until 26 men were overcome. Those on the outside came to the rescue and carried the miners out.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 17.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 68@69c; No. 2 red, 67@68c.

CORN—New No. 2 yellow car, 35½@36c, new No. 2 shelled, 31½@31¾c; high mixed shelled, 30½@30¾c; mixed car, 32@33c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 34½@35c; old No. 2 yellow ear, 39@40c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 24¼@24½c; No. 2 do, 23¾@23¾c; extra No. 3 white, 22½@23¼c; light mixed, 21@21½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $17.00@17.25; No. 2 timothy, $15.75@16.00; mixed clover, $14.75@15.00; packing, $9.00@10.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $12.00@12.50; wagon hay, $17.00@19.00, for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 30@31c; Ohio fancy creamery, 24@25c; fancy country roll, 18@19c; low grade and cooking, 5@7c.

CHEESE — Fancy New York September make full cream, large size, 10½@11c; New York flats, 11¾@12c; fancy Ohios, September make, 9½@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 12¼@13c; limburger, 11@11½c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11½@12c; Swiss, in square blocks, 13@13½c.

EGGS — Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 22@23c; cold storage, 17@18c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 45@50c per pair; live chickens, small 25@30c; spring chickens, 35@50c, as to size; dressed chickens, 9@10c per pound; live ducks, 70@80c per pair; live turkeys, 7@8c per pound; dressed, 9@10c per pound; live geese, 90c@$1.25 per pair.

GAME—Rabbits, 20@25c per pair; quail, $1.00@2.25 per dozen; pheasants, 45.50@6.00 per dozen; squirrels, 50@75c per dozen; grouse, $6.50@7.00 per dozen; venison, whole, 12@13c; saddles, 17@18c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 17.

CATTLE—Receipts fair, about 75 cars on sale. The demand is fair and the market is about steady at unchanged prices. We quote: Prime, $4.15@4.30; good, $3.80@4.00; good butchers, $3.50@3.80; rough fat, $2.50@3.50; bulls, cows and stags, $1.50@3.00; fresh cows and springers, $15.00@40.00; feeders, $3.25@3.85; heifers, $2.25@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts very light today, and the market is active and higher, and all sold as follows: Prime light, $3.70@3.75; medium grades, $3.65@3.70; heavy, $3.55@3.60; common to fair Yorkers, $3.50@3.55; roughs, $2.25@3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply heavy, about 45 cars on sale. The demand is light and the market is opening slow at a shade lower prices. Extra, $3.00@3.20; good, $2.6.@2.80; fair, $1.00@2.25; common, 50c@$1.25; lambs, $2.30@4.40; veal calves, $6.50@7.00; heavy and thin calves, 2.00@3.50.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.

HOGS—Market firm at $3.00@3.65; receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 3,100 head.

CATTLE—Market strong at $1.25@4.00; receipts, 400 head; shipments, 700 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, market weak at $1.00@3.50; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 200 head. Lambs, market steady at $2.75@4.25.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

WHEAT—Spot market dull. No. 1 hard, 67½c.

CORN—Spot market steady. No. 2, 35¾c.

OATS—Spot market steady. No. 2, 22¾c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 9@10¾c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7½@8c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, market slow but firm. Sheep, poor to good, $2.50@3.00. Lambs, good, $4.50@4.60.

HOGS—Market steady at $3.80@4.25.

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QUAKER CITY STRIKE.

The Street Car Lines Effectually Tied Up.

RIOTERS, NOT STRIKERS, CONTROL

Over 100 Arrests Have Been Made. Much Property Destroyed—The Police Force Increased—Militia Ready to Move at the Call—The Situation Serious.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Philadelphia is all but at the mercy of a gang of hoodlums, and the traction strike is not yet 36 hours old. Not a street car of the Union Traction company is running, and that company controls every line in the city, with the exception of two comparatively short cross town lines. The police are absolutely unable to control the mob.

Howling mobs have surrounded each car, stoned and hooted the motorman and conductor, smashed the windows, cut the trolley ropes and wreaked all possible destruction. The strikers have taken little if any part in the work of destruction. This was in the hands of the rowdy element. Many persons were injured by flying missiles, and there is fear that when complete reports have been received they will include fatalities, and thousands of dollars' worth of valuable property was destroyed.

Five hundred extra policemen have been sworn in by Mayor Warwick, and these, with the regular force of 3,100, are making an attempt to quell the rioters today. They have orders from Mayor Warwick to carry their batons unsheathed. Should this fail the governor will be appealed to to order out the militia. The city's executive has declared in unmistakable terms that the strike is no longer a contest between a railway company and its employes, but a battle between the city and violence, and the city will win if it takes the United States army. The staff officers of the national guard of Pennsylvania are in their armories, uniformed and armed in case of need. The mayor has closed the saloons.

The war itself remains unchanged. The traction leaders refuse to listen to any suggestion from the other side, and indeed no effort is being made in that direction. The strikers remain firm and have the sympathy of the people.

J. J. Sullivan, president of the electric traction, one of the branch lines, was recognized by a mob at Fourth and Market streets, and the clothes were almost torn from his back before policemen rescued him.

Separate letters were sent to the mayor by the traction officials, declaring that the city and county will be held responsible for the value of the property destroyed.

There are all sorts of rumors. One is that the electricians of the company will join the ranks of the malcontents. Another that armies of railway workers are bound for this city from Brooklyn, Baltimore, Indianapolis and other points, either to assist or take the places of the strikers. Over 100 arrests have been made. One youth, not a striker, was held in $4,000 bail for cutting a rope on a mail car. He will be a government prisoner. Large details of police are on duty at every car stable and at points along the principal thoroughfares.

Women are taking an active part in the strike, helping smash the cars and persuading men to quit work.

Governor Hastings has telephoned Mayor Warwick asking if he needed any aid from him. A negative reply was given. The governor then said should the least occasion arise to call on him at once.

The mayor has issued three proclamations, calling on the people to preserve the peace.

Metalworker Owen has been given his freedom by inspector Stuart of Chicago because the inspector says, there is no proof that Owen was the sender of the infernal machines to Armour and Pullman.

General Walker Dead.

KENTON, O., Dec. 18.—General Moses B. Walker, the hero of Chickamauga, has died at his home here. Eleven days ago he was stricken with paralysis. General Walker was born in 1819. He served throughout the war and was conspicuous for his bravery in 16 battles. He was the last man that left the bloody field of Chickamauga.

Comparative Quiet Reigns.

WELLSTON, O., Dec. 18.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway for itself and its associated roads has put a quietus upon riotous proceedings by obtaining an injunction restraining the Ohio Coal company from tearing up the switch laid on the company's own property. Comparative quiet reigns.

Beale Denies the Divorce Story.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Truxton Beale, formerly United States minister to Persia and afterwards to Greece, is now in Paris. Mr. Beale says there is no truth in the statement that his wife, daughter of the late James G. Blaine, has instituted proceedings for divorce.

Sheriff Prevents a Lynching.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Dec. 18.—Sheriff Nunn has fired into a mob that tried to break into the jail to lynch two negroes. The mob quickly dispersed.

President Mayer May Resign.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—It is freely asserted here that President Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company will resign.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Louisville has bought Catcher George Miller from St. Louis.

Captain Isaac Bassett, doorkeeper of the senate, is sinking rapidly.

Emperor William was entertained by Prince Bismarck at Friedericksruhe.

Premier Crispi defended Italy's Abyssinian policy in the chamber of deputies at Rome.

A European resident at Anitab, Armenia estimates that 200 were killed in the massacre there.

Mrs. McClelland Richardson, residing at Valley View, Ky., was burned to death. She went too near a grate and her clothing caught fire.

Wealthy New Yorkers contemplate the establishment in the metropolis of the largest and best arranged zoological gardens in the world.

The threatened duel between Congressman Boatner and Major Heaney, at New Orleans, has been declared off by a retraction on the part of the latter.

Green Ball, aged 80, a prominent citizen of Virgie, Pike county, Ky., while under the influence of an epileptic fit, fell into the fire and was burned to death.

Robert Sidebottom, living at Huntington, W. Va., and Will Wright, a young farmer, who lives on Trace creek, a short distance away, quarreled and Wright attempted to strike Sidebottom with an axe. Sidebottom fired on him with a shotgun, killing him instantly.

Barney Martin left Parkersburg, W. Va., 44 years ago to go hunting, and has just returned. In his absence his parents died and the estate was divided between his brothers and sisters, supposing that he was dead. He has been west and is a ranch owner in Washington and Oregon.

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Is excellent for all throat inflammations and for asthma. Consumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use, as it quickly abates the cough, renders expectoration easy, assisting nature in restoring wasted tissues. There is a large percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50c per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25c at Druggists. In quantities of $2 50 will deliver on receipt of amount.

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